The New-York Times.

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IMPORTANT FROM WASHINGTON.

Passage of the Senate's Treasury Note Bill in the House.

Another Debate in the Senate on the Kansas Question.

The Nomination of Clifford to the Supreme Court—The Charges against the Late Clerk of the House—Resignation of Minister Mason, &c.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Dec. 22.

The Senate had an Executive Session to-day, without resuming the consideration of the nomination of CLIFFORD to the Supreme Court. The Judiciary Committee have not yet decided it fit to be made. The President sent in a batch of Foreign appointments.

The Grand Jury of the District are investigating the charges against the late Clerk of the House, relative to the book business, and also relative to the purchases of furniture for the new Hall.

The President has received a letter from Mr. MASON resigning his position as American Minister at Paris. The resignation, however, is in a measure compulsory, as it is tendered in response to a very distinct intimation that it would be acceptable.

Mr. MASON embraces the opportunity to complain, with a good deal of feeling, of the treatment he receives at the hands of Mr. BUCHANAN. He alleges that his influence with the Virginia Delegation in the Cincinnati Convention was not only serviceable to Mr. BUCHANAN, but that he was promised in return for it as long a stay in France as possible, and then the transfer to some other position—a place on the Bench of the Supreme Court in case of a vacancy. These promises have been forgotten.

Mr. MASON's letter on this subject is long and sharp. S.

[FROM THE REPORTER FOR THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Dec. 22.

The President to-day nominated to the Senate Mr. HALL, Ex-Member of Congress from Iowa, for Chief-Justice of Nebraska, together with Messrs. REED, WRIGHT, MURPHY, ANGEL and others, long ago appointed and heretofore announced for foreign missions.

The Committee on the Judiciary reported back in secret session, but without any recommendation, the President's nomination of THEODORE SEDGWICK to the District-Attorneyship, for the District of New-York, in place of JOHN MCKEON, removed. This gave rise to a discussion involving the merits of some of the features of the late New-York Mayoralty election. The question is not yet decided. Availing themselves of the Congressional holiday recess many members, particularly of the North, are making preparations to leave for home.

The War Department has received dispatches from Colonel LOOMIS, commanding in Florida, giving details of the army operations in capturing the Indians, destroying their depôts of supplies, &c. The hiding place of BILLY BOWLEGS has at last been found, and he has received a severe blow by the capture of his women and children. BILLY, it is said, has held a Council, and at the risk of his life entreated the Indians to come in, and only saves it by striking a blow whenever an opportunity occurs.

The Government is officially advised of the arrival in New-York, of two boxes of fire-arms, a present from Her Britannic Majesty's Government, in return for the arms sent thither in August last.

XXXVth CONGRESS......First Session.

SENATE....WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Dec. 22.

Mr. WILSON introduced a bill to secure to actual settlers the alternate sections of the public lands reserved in the grants to the States for railroad purposes.

Mr. JOHNSON, of Tennessee, introduced a bill to grant every head of a family who is a citizen of the United States, a homestead of 160 acres of land, on condition of its occupancy and cultivation.

On motion of Mr. SLIDELL, a resolution was adopted requesting the President to communicate a record of the proceedings of the several Naval Courts of Inquiry.

On motion of Mr. SEWARD a resolution was adopted directing the Joint Committee on Printing to inquire and report whether any new provisions of law are necessary to secure the faithful performance of the existing contracts which provided for accurate reports of the debates in the two Houses.

The Senate resumed the consideration of the President's Annual Message.

Mr. FITCH said if the election took place in Kansas yesterday, Congressional action on the subject would soon be required—that is, assuming there were no frauds that would vitiate the election. He desired that the decision of the people of the Territory, whether to admit or exclude Slavery, should not be supposed to influence his opinions. Therefore he wished to speak on the subject in advance of any possible knowledge here of the character of the proceedings at that election. He would remark in advance, while he should feel bound to comment on some of the views expressed by Mr. DOUGLAS, he did not desire to read him out of the Democratic Party. But he would say, that a man might by his own voluntary act, either by promoting discord in the party, or by some other means, place himself beyond the pale of the party organization. He hardly thought that the old Democratic Party, as such, were put to the necessity of reading persons out of their organization. If, however, there were any men in the Democratic Party who wished to take a position outside the Party, or who attempted to foment discord in the Party, in return for some fancied grievance in time past, they would do well to remember the fate of every such attempt which had been made from the days of BURR to those of VAN BUREN. He was in favor of admitting Kansas with whatever Constitution she might present here, provided it was Republican in form. The Convention had power to submit the Constitution or withhold it, and were responsible only to the people of Kansas for the manner in which they had exercised that right. He desired to adopt the course productive of the least evil to the greatest number.

Mr. DOUGLAS, in reply said, according to his own showing, Mr. FITCH differed from the President on one point, and yet the Senator from Indiana had charged him with faction. If differing from the President was faction, that Senator had double the amount of faction with himself. He had not become the mere servile tool of any President, so as to feel himself bound to take every recommendation without examining to see whether it met his approbation or not. With regard to harmony in the Democratic Party, he had only to say, that if Democratic Senators and the President would stand by the Cincinnati platform, there would be harmony between them all and himself. He said, "Call it faction—call it what you please—I intend to stand by the Nebraska bill—to stand by the Cincinnati platform, to stand by the organization and principles of the Democratic Party, and *I defy opposition from whatever quarter it may come.*" He predicted that before the lapse of sixty days he would be in harmony with those that were most relied upon now to crush him and the principles of the Nebraska bill in the admission of the Lecompton Constitution. He looked on the Convention as a trick and fraud upon the rights of the people, and with or without Slavery, he was opposed to the whole concern. He did not know the object of all these attacks upon him. Perhaps his opponents thought they could worry him out, but he would tell them that if he found his strength failing, he would go off, and recruit his energies, and come back and take a raking fire at the whole of them. [Laughter.]

During a conversational debate between Messrs. DOUGLAS and FITCH, the former, in order to sustain his previous remark that he could not place much confidence in the returns of the election which was held yesterday, said the Convention had declared null and void all the laws punishing fraudulent returns, and stated in addition that two officers of the army who were present in Lecompton at the time, informed him that the very man who was known to have perpetrated the Oxford frauds was elected Clerk of the Convention by acclamation, upon the ground that his services in Johnson County entitled to him such consideration.

Mr. CLAY thought the remarks of Mr. DOUGLAS calculated to do gross injustice to the Convention. He read the 12th section of the schedule, in substance that all the officers shall be sworn to a faithful performance of their official duties, and on failure thereof be subject to the same pains and penalties as are provided in like cases under the Territorial laws.

Mr. STUART remarked that it was true the Constitution makes such a provision, but it was equally true that the Acting Governor has said there is no law in Kansas punishing frauds in making returns.

Mr. CLAY inquired whether the *ipse dixit* of the Governor was to prevail over the law.

Mr. DOUGLAS replied that the clause which the Senator from Alabama had read, was in the copy of the Constitution published in the *National Intelligencer*, but in that published in the *Union*, which it is said was furnished by the President, that clause was not to be found. He (DOUGLAS) could not pretend to account for this variance unless the Convention adjourned without putting the Constitution into form, and perhaps the *Intelligencer* was furnished with a revised copy, and the *Union* printed the document as it was before the Convention. Whether so or not, it does not place the matter under the Territorial laws, where there were penalties for fraudulent returns.

Mr. CLAY said that Mr. DOUGLAS was mistaken, for he (CLAY) had read from the schedule as published in the *Union*.

Mr. DOUGLAS promised to look into the matter. If he should discover that he was mistaken, he would publicly acknowledge it.

The further consideration of the subject was then postponed. Adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Dec. 22.

The House went into Committee on the Senate Treasury Note bill.

Mr. GROW opposed the sending forth of an irredeemable paper currency. There being nothing in the Treasury to redeem the issue, it would but add to the evils which now prevail. He favored a loan, which would bring forth the twenty millions of coin now in secret recesses unemployed, and waiting for a safe investment.

Mr. SMITH, of Virginia, argued to show that these notes were not in the nature of bank notes. The bills, in effect, proposed a loan. In reply to Mr. GROW, he said that the position of that gentleman was an apt illustration of the old adage that "an apostate Christian is worse than ten Turks." [Laughter.]

Mr. GROW—Do you not consider my views on currency good Democracy?

Mr. SMITH—I congratulate the gentleman on that single remnant of his past Democratic career. [Laughter.]

Mr. GROW—You consider me sound on everything but that the Territories shall be occupied by whites, instead of black men. [Laughter.]

Mr. SMITH—I judge the gentleman's Democracy by his associates.

Mr. RITCHIE—Mr. SMITH having alluded to him, he said the President in his Message merely spoke as to the necessity of a small loan, and of hard money, but the report of the Secretary of the Treasury showed a demand for twenty millions of Treasury notes. Was he justified the other day in saying that there were two sets of Democrats?—one in favor of specie and the other of paper.

Mr. HOUSTON called Mr. RITCHIE to order, the latter continuing to speak excitedly meanwhile, amid much confusion.

Mr. HOUSTON said—I did not hear. I want the gentleman to repeat his threat. [Sensation.]

Mr. RITCHIE—I made none. I only said that I occupied the floor by the courtesy of the gentleman from Virginia, and deny the right of the gentleman from Alabama to call me to order.

Mr. SMITH said the gentleman from Pennsylvania had only made a dig at the Democratic Party. [Laughter.]

Mr. RITCHIE—Is not my inference a fair one?

Mr. SMITH—No! I am surprised that such remarks should come from a statesman from whom we had a right to expect better things. I should like to know what the gentleman from Massachusetts meant the other day, by speaking of the Democracy on the other side of the hall.

Mr. BANKS—The Democracy of the Constitution.

Mr. SMITH—That kind which would let the Union slide, and which seeks equality of the races by absorption, [laughter on the Democratic side,] and did not the gentleman from Illinois once say that the Constitution was worthless—like rotten rags?

Mr. LOVEJOY—No.

Mr. SMITH—Nor anything like it? [Laughter caused by the peculiar manner of the response.] Then I acknowledge that I have done the gentleman wrong. I am glad that he is sitting under the American flag, and will adhere to the Constitution of his country.

Mr. ADRIEN supported the bill and replied to the objections made against it.

Mr. MORRIS, of Pennsylvania, regarded this measure as an attempt to return to the policy with which the Government commenced—namely, to secure a national currency. He was in favor of a National Bank, with certain restrictions, such as General JACKSON said might be established, and was therefore glad that the President had adopted one of the principles of the old Whig platform.

Mr. GLANCY JONES, having replied to the various objections urged against the bill, showed the necessity of its passage in consequence of commercial revulsions. The mode proposed was the best and least exceptionable form of a loan. The Treasury wanted money at the cheapest possible rates. It was not proposed to issue these notes as currency, as had been charged, but on which to borrow the gold and silver to meet the present exigencies.

The various amendments were then discussed.

Mr. BANKS' proposition to raise an amount not exceeding twenty millions by the issue of stock redeemable in one year was rejected by a vote of 78 against 103.

The Committee then rose.

The Senate bill was passed without amendment—Yeas, 118; Nays, 86.

The House then, by a vote of 97 against 88, passed the Senate joint resolution, that when both Houses adjourn to-morrow, it be till the 4th of January. Adjourned.

Senators Bigler and Douglas on the Kansas Question—The Position of Secretary Cass—The Pacific Railroad—Accommodations in the New Representative Hall, &c.

From Our Own Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Dec. 21, 1857.

Mr. DOUGLAS carries too many guns altogther for Mr. BIGLER, who again essayed to-day to answer the able speech of the Senator from Illinois in vindication of the right of self-government in the people of Kansas. The speech which Mr. B. gave us was carefully studied and written. Indeed it is said—and there need be little doubt of the fact—that it had been critically examined and indorsed by the President himself. As an elaboration of the views of the Executive it commanded attention; but as an argument to sustain and defend the policy of forcing Kansas into the Union with a Constitution which the mass of her people repudiate, and against which they are certain to raise the banner of revolution if need be, it was an utter failure. Indeed it was less forcible and statesmanlike than the speech made by the Senator from Missouri on the same side of the question last week.

In the running debate between DOUGLAS and BIGLER which followed, the latter was quite demolished. His friends saw that the Senator from Illinois was plunging him deeper and deeper in the mire at every step, and finally a Southern Senator, in very pity, went around to Mr. BIGLER and drew him off by suggesting that he had better cry quits. Mr. DOUGLAS was never more forcible than to-day in his bold defiance of the attempts which have been made during the last fortnight to read him out of the Democratic Party. He exposed the futility and folly of any such efforts; declared his determination to stand by Democratic principles forever,—and especially by the great principle of "Popular Sovereignty." He showed conclusively that the forcing of Kansas into the Union with the Lecompton Constitution was not a party measure, that the President had nowhere recommended it, and that there was no certainty that he ever would. Bringing Mr. BIGLER to the confessional, and holding him there by a power of will, as irresistible as that of the magnet, he made him admit, over and over again, that even if the President had recommended it, it does not follow that a man is no Democrat because he don't agree with every Presidential recommendation, or that a Democrat is bound to agree with every opinion of the Executive in order to be a good party man. BIGLER finally denied that he had attempted to drive any body out of the Democratic Party, and perpetrated a series of blunders in the course of his writhings beneath his antagonist's keen lash, which would have been ludicrous if less painful.

The Senator from Pennsylvania will doubtless repose henceforth on the myrtle which he has achieved, and JEFFERSON DAVIS may be expected soon to bring his battery forward. Then we shall begin to witness the heat of the battle. But DOUGLAS will be found more powerful on the defensive than he has ever been in leading the assault; and even the keenness and experience of the Senator from Mississippi will be apt to find in him a fair match. The conflict will be an interesting one to the looker-on.

I have heard the inquiry a dozen times of late where General CASS is to be found in this contest, and how it is that he can remain in the Cabinet when his Squatter Sovereignty doctrine is so ruthlessly flouted. It is but just to him to say that he does not admit the premises. He reposes upon the doctrine that whatever is done by the Constitutional Convention as the agents of the people, is done by the people themselves, and that it is desirable for the public peace that they should be no longer permitted to trifle with the question of a State Government. As a legal proposition, it may be admitted that he and the Administration (for this is precisely the view of them all) are right, and yet the case is not closed against the people of Kansas. The equity of the case is with the people, and as equity is the very basis of all just law, so a Government is bound in caring for its subjects in a disputed case, to secure equity rather than preserve a technicality; in other words, even admitting that the Kansas Convention had the legal right to bind the people to their acts, still, as it is notorious that the people never intended thus to repose their sovereignty in that body, and are now almost unanimous in repudiating their abuse of the power, Congress should check the fraud and vindicate the sovereignty. Neither Mr. GREEN nor Mr. Mr. BIGLER have attempted to deny the fraud, or to argue, directly and explicitly, that a technicality is stronger in its claims upon statesmen, than is the right of the people to govern themselves.

The friends of a Pacific Railroad are again preparing for a vigorous campaign, with hopes of success. In the Senate the measure starts under remarkably favorable auspices. Of the nine members of the Select Committee to whom the subject was referred on motion of Senator GWIN, all but Messrs. HUNTER and IVERSON are in favor of the measure. HUNTER's objections are based upon constitutional grounds,—but he is not bigoted in regard to this or any other question, and will stoop to no factious opposition when he finds the majority against him. Mr. IVERSON, representing, as he does, the great Railroad State of the South, can hardly be very persistent in hostility to the measure,—and it would not be at all surprising if his objections are eventually overcome. The greatest difficulty will be to get the Committee to agree among themselves as to the *plan* of a bill which shall provide for the construction of the work. Dr. GWIN, the father of the measure, is in favor of a grant of lands and loan of money both,—but he is not wedded to this, and will yield to any modification of his plan which more nearly meets the views of the largest number.

In the House, the project was jeopardized the other day by the injudicious move made in its behalf by Mr. BENNETT, of New-York. He ought to have known that to secure success at this time the movement should come from the Democratic side of the House, and not from a minority member. Besides, no one who was mixed up so deeply with land-grant schemes of last Congress can expect to inspire the House with confidence to follow his lead. I learn that Mr. DAVIS, of Indiana, is to take this subject in hand, and relieve it, if possible, of the prejudice it sustained last week.

The House Committee to whom was confided the duty of inquiring and reporting what accommodations in the new hall ought to be provided for the Press, &c., will, probably, submit the result of their deliberations to-morrow. I understand that they will unanimously report in favor of placing the part of the gallery directly above the Speaker's chair, suitably fitted-up with desks, &c., at the disposal of the unofficial reporters and the correspondents. This is as it should be. Carry out the suggestion, and the regular members of the Profession will not in the future be compelled to share the odium resulting to all, more or less, from the misconduct of the Swiss corps of unauthorized writers for the Press, who have heretofore availed themselves of the privilege of the floor merely to bore members for their votes on behalf of schemes in which they were personally interested, or to acquire a position from which they could work on the fears of claimants before Congress, and so compel them to engage their useless "services." The gallery will soon weed out this class of men, and the profession and the public will be greatly the gainers.

It is amusing to witness the convulsions into which the proposition has thrown a few of those who are to be unfavorably affected thereby. One of them, in the "*Daily Diatribe*," urges that he is absolutely essential to the existence of Congress,—that there are not five minutes in the day in which some member of the House does not find it necessary to consult with him,—that to put him "up in a cock-loft" will be simply to force all the House to follow him there. These are not the precise words of our wordy "Editor," but the legitimate inferences of his indignant expostulations. Lest the House should fail to be moved by these weighty considerations, he adds a threat in behalf of "the Press," to the effect that they will "give the members jessie" if they persist in banishing them from the door; or if they conclude to resort to a system of quiet resentment, that they will refuse to go into the cock-loft at all, and will leave the members "unhonored and unsung." Permit me, on behalf of several of the correspondents, to repudiate all this sort of nonsense, and to suggest to the House, that the Senate of the United States, which never admitted the Reporters to the floor, is neither berated nor deserted by that useful class of gentlemen. To *hear* and witness the proceedings of the House there is no point so favorable as the place proposed to be assigned to the Press; and for any other purpose they can have no legitimate business upon the floor at any time. The result will vindicate the action of the Committee, if it is sustained by the House.

The Committee will further recommend that a certain portion of the Gallery be set apart exclusively to the use of ladies and gentlemen accompanying them, and that another section of it be fitted up handsomely for the exclusive accommodation of the Diplomatic Corps. Take a single step further, gentlemen, and you will have done well—provide a place in the Gallery for Ex-Members of Congress, and thus relieve yourselves of the charge of reserving a monopoly of the lobby for yourselves and your associates. The necessity of adopting some means of excluding this class of lobbyists need not be dwelt upon. Every old member has ample experience of it,—and the new ones will be satisfied of it ere the close of the session, if they are not satisfied already. S.

Political.

REPUBLICAN PRIMARIES—ELECTION OF DELEGATES TO THE CENTRAL COMMITTEE.—The various Ward Republican Associations met last evening and elected delegates to the Republican Central Committee for 1858. Everything passed off without disturbance, and in a few of the Wards there were two tickets run. We annex the returns as far as learned:

First Ward—R. S. Collins, Dr. M. A. Van Lier, J. P. Boyce, James McKenna, C. F. E. Sneder.

Second Ward—James H. Welsh, Thomas D. Gale, Joseph Manning, Michael McGowan, Gilbert E. Pratt.

Third Ward—M. N. Jones, Sheridan Shook, Isaac De Garmo, O. H. Kopp, Emmons Clark.

Fourth Ward—James Kelly, Henry H. Huelat, Dr. Naumann, Herman Oelze, Robert Myers.

Fifth Ward—John A. Kennedy, C. C. Nott, James Brett, J. P. Olmstead. One vacancy, a tie occurring between Dr. Kennedy and Stephen Paret. The matter will be settled by the Ward Association, which meets in January.

Sixth Ward—Owen W. Brennan, P. C. Vanwyck, G. W. Williams, G. Hagerty, Robert Irwin.

Eighth Ward—Andrew Bleakley, B. A. Mayereau, A. H. Stoutenburgh, John J. Sillcock, William H. Albertson.

Fourteenth Ward—John Fitch, Thomas Bennett, Thomas G. Baker, Benjamin W. Richards, Adolphus Boret.

Fifteenth Ward—Charles A. Dana, Charles Cheeney, John L. Taylor, H. T. Cleveland, Alanson S. Jones.

Seventeenth Ward—A. J. Dittenhoefer, William C. Marshall, James Peckham, William A. Smalley, Frederick Ormstead.

NEW-ENGLAND SOCIETY OF NEW-YORK.

FIFTY-SECOND ANNIVERSARY BANQUET.

Yesterday was Forefathers' day, 237th anniversary of the Pilgrims' landing at Plymouth.

The New-England Society held its annual meeting at noon in the Astor House. WM. CHAUNCY, Esq., was elected moderator. The Treasurer reported a balance on hand of $2,144. WM. CURTIS NOYES, Esq., of the Charity Committee, reported 164 relieved, of whom 138 were women, and $2,248 expended for the purpose. He recommended that instead of $1 50, the annual dues of members hereafter should be $3, which was unanimously adopted. On balloting for new officers, 27 votes were cast, and the following elected:

President—BENJAMIN W. BONNY.
Vice-President—William M. Evarts.
Second Vice-President—Henry A. Hurlbut.
Counselors—Charles A. Stetson, Silas K. Everett, Edwin D. Morgan, Frederick G. Thurston.
Assistant Counselors—Moses H. Grinnell, George S. Stephenson, Roswell E. Lockwood, Edwin J. Brown, L. G. Lockwood, Wm. N. Blakeman, M. D., Chas. H. Leonard, S. N. Stebbins.
Treasurer—Luther B. Wyman.
Secretary—L. P. Hubbard.

The company, which numbered about two hundred and fifty gentlemen, comprised as large a representation of the wealth, enterprise and intellect of this City as might be found in any assemblage of equal extent ever convened within it for a merely festive or commemorative purpose.

The chair was occupied by BENJAMIN W. BONNY, the President. On either side of him were the invited guests, among whom were Rev. Henry Ward Beecher, Rev. R. S. Storrs, Rev. Dr. Osgood, Mr. Gulian C. Verplanck of the St. Nicholas Society, Mr. S. Crookes of the St. George's, Judge B. O'Connor of the St. Patrick's, Mr. Adam Norrie of the St. Andrews, Mr. Joachimssen of the Hebrew's, Mr. Garrissue of the German, Capt. Hudson of the *Niagara*, Hon. Augustus Schell, Gen. Watson Webb, Mr. Matthew Hale Smith, Major Cady, Preston King, J. H. Raymond, LL. D., Wm. M. Evarts, Esq., Mr. E. D. Morgan, Mr. Charles Mackay, Mr. Simeon W. Draper, Joseph Hoxie, &c., &c.

The three lower tables were presided over by the Vice-Presidents, M. H. GRINNELL, L. B. WYMAN, and Dr. PEET. The draperies over the President's table were surmounted by portraits of WASHINGTON, FRANKLIN and ADAMS. A variety of elaborate and appropriate ornaments in pastry decorated the board, on which was spread an entertainment that would doubtless have excited the amazement of the Pilgrims in whose honor it was held.

Rev. Dr. STORRS invoked the blessing, and Rev. Dr. OSGOOD returned thanks.

On the removal of the cloth, the President proposed, in the following order, the

REGULAR TOASTS:

1. *The Day we Celebrate*—May the Sun of Liberty which on that day rose ever shed its glad light upon the descendants of the men who greeted its morning rays.
2. *The President of the United States.*
3. *The Governor of the State of New-York.*
4. *The City of New-York*—The generous and ample home of enterprise and energy, of whatever tongue or kindred; the jeweled clasp in the golden girdle of commerce that surrounds the world.
5. *The Army and Navy of the United States*—By land and sea the strength and the defence of a free people.
6. *The Orator of the Day*—A master builder in the structure of the Christian Commonwealth of which our fathers laid the sure foundations.
7. *The clergy of New-England*—The brave and faithful leaders of the people in every good work and aim. Ever cheering and ennobling the life that now is by the illumination drawn from the life that is to come.
8. *The Common Schools of New-England*—As the child is father of the man, so are the free schools of New-England the parents of the free principles and the free institutions of our country.
9. *The Mayflower Constitution*—The primitive written compact of civil Government—as a complete and perfect testimony that "the authority of all Government rests on the consent of the governed," it bears the signature of every member of the community it was framed for. May their descendants now and ever cherish and defend this vital principle of civil liberty.
10. *The Press*—The Free Press: If it serve truth and justice, it will be master of all else.
11. *Our Sister Societies*—Cheering companions in the charities of the year, and welcome guests at our annual festivities.
12. *The Bench and the Bar of New-England*—Learned and eloquent for the maintenance of private rights and for the service of the State—zealous alike for public liberty and for general justice; for where there is no liberty there can be no justice; where there is no justice there can be no liberty.
13. *The Women of New-England*—Their virtue and grace supported our fathers in every gloom and disaster, and chasten and embellish the abundant prosperity and glory of the later times.

The President, as introduction to the toasts, returned his thanks to the Society for the renewed expression of their confidence exhibited in his reelection to the office of President. Financially the Society had not retrograded. The fund invested at interest had not only not been diminished, but a little increase, whilst the members had considerably increased. The expenditures for the past year had been double that of any previous period of the same extent, and this extra expenditure had been met by voluntary donations of members, who had also voluntarily resolved to double their annual contributions. Again thanking the Society for the honor conferred upon him,

The President proposed the first regular toast:

The Day we Celebrate.

This was honored with loud applause, the guests standing.

The second toast,

The President of the United States,

was received with a similar manifestation of approval.

In response, the following letter was read by Hon. E. D. MORGAN:

WASHINGTON CITY, Dec. 19, 1857.

SIR: I have had the honor to receive your invitation on behalf of the Committee of Arrangements of the "New-England Society of the City of New-York," to be present at their anniversary dinner on the 22d inst., at the Astor House, and should most gladly be with you on this interesting occasion, were it in my power. I regret, however, that my public duties render this impossible.

Very respectfully,
JAMES BUCHANAN.

E. D. MORGAN, Esq., New-York City.

The third toast,

The Governor of the State of New-York,

was responded to by Dr. KING, President of Columbia College. It was not an easy thing, he said, under the circumstances in which he stood, to speak fittingly to such a toast. Were he to speak of the Governor of this State as a brother's heart would dictate, he would perhaps violate good taste, but not the truth, for that brother was a man without blemish and without reproach; and he (the speaker) ventured to assume that of Gov. KING, it would be said at the close of his executive career, "Thou hast been a man, honest, faithful and true!" [Applause.] He claimed for New-York preëminently that she was a Union-loving, and a liberty-loving State, commingling in itself the combined influences of the blood of Holland and of New-England. It was something to boast of to have such forefathers, whose legacies to us were the fear of God and the Love of Liberty. As an illustration of the growth of New-York within 100 years, and of the singular conciseness of style which prevailed in the newspapers so long ago, President KING read the following newspaper extracts: "March 23, 1758—Killing and scalping at the German Flats by the French and the Indians." That, he said, was all; no large capitals; no points of admiration; no melodramatic exclamations about the widows and the orphans, and the burning farmhouses, and the fugitives escaping by the light of the fires; but simply "Killing and scalping at the German flats by the French and Indians." These German flats are now the most beautiful and fertile valley of the Mohawk. And again, on April 17, 1758, the following announcement, which comes nearer home, appeared: "Indians caught and scalped between Saratoga and Fort Edwards." What did they think of that? Young ladies, young gentleman, old ladies, old gentlemen,—everybody but an invalid—went to Saratoga now to seek health every year, and none of them all ever dreamed of meeting an Indian, much less of losing a scalp. And yet, one hundred years ago, nothing was more common. [Applause.] In conclusion the speaker, after complimenting Dr. STORRS, the orator of the previous evening, proposed the following toast:

The Oak-Tree of New-England—Transplanted from its rugged soil, it finds congenial elements and fitting nurture and welcome companionship on the soil of New-York. [Great cheering.]

The Chairman of the Committee on Invitations, read the subjoined letter from Gov. KING, himself:

ALBANY, Dec. 18, 1857.

DEAR SIR: I have to express my very sincere regret that my duties here at this period of the year will not permit me to avail myself of the invitation of the New-England Society, to be present at their anniversary dinner on the 22d inst. I withheld my reply in the hope that I might be able to accept the invitation, which is my apology for the delay which has occurred in transmitting it, in conformity with the request of the Committee of Arrangements. I assure the Society that I appreciate fully this renewed mark of their consideration, and am greatly disappointed that I cannot be present on an occasion so full of interest to every son and descendant of New-England. With sincere regret, very truly yours,

JOHN A. KING.

To Hon. E. D. MORGAN, Chairman, &c.

To the next toast, that of *New-York City*, Rev. Dr. OSGOOD responded. He repudiated any intention of responding on behalf of New-York in either a political or financial point of view, and took particular pains to disclaim any desire of responding on behalf of that portion of it confined within the limits of the City Hall. He eulogized it for its liberal sentiment, and paid a passing compliment not only to the representatives of each of the benevolent Societies present, but to the influences of which each was the exponent. In particular, he complimented New-York on the fact that it not only *tolerated* Jews—(for the idea of toleration presupposed the right to be intolerant)—but claimed for it the highest meed of praise as recognizing freedom of belief to them as to all. In conclusion, he proposed the following sentiment:

The health of John Lothrop Motley—the best historian of the liberties of Holland and of the founders of this great City of New-Amsterdam. [Loud applause.]

The sixth toast—*The Army and Navy of the United States*—was received with repeated cheers.

Capt. HUDSON, of the United States frigate *Niagara*, responded. He confessed his utter inability to say anything he should say on this occasion. The fact, he said, was, that he had been so long wire-pulling and wire-laying—(he believed we understood that in the City of New-York)—that he had forgotten almost how to make a speech. He expressed his belief that the Army and Navy would always be found discharging their duty to their country, and alluded to the character of his reception in England, of whose Sovereign and people he spoke in terms of the warmest praise. He proposed:

Our Pilgrim Fathers—The forlorn hope of political and religious liberty, who, cut adrift from their moorings at home, and friends, in a cock-boat, found a new world and bequeathed to coming generations all the blessings we now enjoy as a nation.

[Drunk with all the honors.]

The next toast, the *Clergy of New-England*, was received with characteristic enthusiasm. Rev. HENRY WARD BEECHER was called on for a response. The only other time, he said, which was about four years ago, that he had had the privilege of meeting with this Society, he was appointed to speak to the same toast; and he judged, as he was again this evening appointed to the same topic, that he did not do it justice before, and had an opportunity now of review. [Cheers and laughter.] It was not, either, a matter without significance that the order of arrangement had been changed to-night. As it was down in the bill, (and he had the privilege of overseeing what was done here,) it was to have come one remove from "The Army and the Navy," but as soon as the President saw who was to speak, he had put him (Mr. BEECHER) close up to the "Army and the Navy," thinking perhaps that he was well adapted to carry out the spirit of both of those institutions in a speech in response to the toast of "The Clergy." [Laughter.] And really, if he were to speak fittingly of New-England, and of her clergy, and especially in the largest sense, he ought to be somewhat a man of war, for they were men who never had failed to do battle, and however ungracious their mode of fighting might seem to those who stood without, it was generally thought to be most effective by these who felt the blows. The clergy of New-England now included a great many more than those which we usually designated as Puritans. He apprehended, however, the spirit of the toast to mean the old Puritan clergy of New-England—[cheers]—not leaving out of the account those who have developed later, but speaking rather historically of the old-fashioned New-England clergyman. And in speaking of him we must look at him a moment before he came there, for he was a very different creature from those born in the ecclesiastical churches that had preceded the Puritan development. He thought that about the time of the development of the Puritan movement, there had been a growth of things in the World. Under the Divine Providence there had been a trunk growing, a branch growing, a leaf growing, a bud growing, and by-and-by when God said "Blossom!" the Puritans came, and they were the blossom of ages! [Cheers.] Although there were a great many things included in that movement, he looked upon it simply as one of this kind: the assertion of a large body of men found in some degree in every nation—found in larger numbers in Western nations than anywhere else. It was the development of an aspiration for a larger manhood than had been permitted to the mass of men under any arrangement before. And this he took to be the philosophical key of that movement: aspiration after manhood for development, in one way in respect to the civil force, in one way in respect to ecclesiastical matters, in one way in respect to social and domestic matters; but in all of them it was the rising up of the world at that time and the claiming, not as a privilege, but as a right from God, the right to be all that a man could be with the capital that God put in him when he set him up in business. [Cheers.] In the assertion of this right it very soon began to be thought dangerous, on the part of the King, that men should be as large as they could be. The Puritan did not demand anything from the State. He simply asked liberty in his own sphere to be himself; and they accordingly accounted him to be too strong for the integrity of the State. The churchman asked the same privilege, but it was denied. Then manhood become antagonistic to both Church and State, and they began to battle. And the Puritan would not have been half a man if he had not fought when he was struck. [Cheers.] Those who carried on the contest were men who carried it on with their eyes fixed on this one central thought; the right of men in the Church, in the State, in every growth of society, to be actual and total men. This was the key, he thought, to the explanation of the whole Puritan character. It was thought that the Puritan was a man whose face always looked as they looked in the pictures in the old catechism. He hoped not. [Laughter and cheers.] It must have given the portrait painter the lock-jaw to have given such a portrait. It certainly made his face ache to look at them. But if we observed, though they looked exceedingly grim and very sharp with doctrine, though the lines on the faces of those old Puritans were anything but lines of beauty, yet we looked in vain for a small face among them. They were sharp-faced, but never small. The nose was long and significant; the mouth was generally significant and firm, the chin ponderous, and the jaws not unworthy of the chin, and the forehead broad, judging from such part of it as the cowl or cap would let be seen. Just in proportion as the line of beauty was wanting was the line of strength developed. And hence he thought that the nature and the man agreed. The Puritan element and the Puritan Church had, time out of mind, been defined as being sullen, ascetic, unsociable enemies of grace, of pastime, of pleasure. He declared that this whole idea was false. They did, to be sure, take sides against pastimes and pleasures, but up to their time pleasures and pastimes had been in the hands of kings and rulers, who said to the people: "Do you pray and we will govern." And the people prayed. But the ministry, and all men who had men's feelings in them, said: "It is better that the people should have these accursed pastimes knocked from under them, and be taught sober things, learned to make their own laws and to conduct their own affairs, and when pleasure came from tyranny, to spurn it!" [Cheers.] And so would he and so would we all under such circumstances. Very likely this was carried too far. But when men were driven by the force of the storm, it was not always for them to say how far they would go or how fast they would go in this or that direction. They became Iconoclasts simply because, when they discovered that art had been used as a bribe by the kingly hand to take away their sacred rights, they battered down the cathedral, and they broke down the window. And he would do the same, if it were a question with him, as it had been with them, whether God's pictures should come out in the human heart or man's pictures should idly hang upon senseless walls. [Cheers.] He did not pretend to say that that had not been carried beyond measure, but he did pretend to say that when God Almighty made swells in the history of the nations men were pitched further up by the breakers than they had ever intended or wished to go. [Cheers.] Never was there a body of men to whom was committed so unreservedly the framing of a community, as the Puritan clergymen of England; and how had they done their work? What, he asked, was the State of the common Schools, of the family, of the Church in old New-England? And, what was above all—school, family and Church—what was the condition of the people in old New-England, which the clergy had made? That was the question he put to them. Look at what they did and judge of their works. We wanted no better; certainly we had not got so good now. [Cheers.] He regarded it as a Supreme historical impertinence for any man to ask him, did the old New-England ministers ever introduce secular topics into the pulpit. Let him take any topic that belonged to his brotherhood of manhood, and draw it into the pulpit, and consecrate it to the elevation of that manhood, and the bringing it into the pulpit redeemed it from secularity, and it became thereby a religious truth. [Loud applause.] A contrary course [illegible] was an apostacy and a de[illegible]ing of the good old precedent. [illegible] New-England ministers were fit for their own time, and that was shown by this, that they were fit for no other; just as we would show by our acts that we were fitted for our own time, if we so conducted ourselves in relation to the local and immediate affairs of the time that our actions should not be fitted for any other time. He feared that we were not fitted as a body to do in our generation what the Puritan clergy did in theirs. One way to benefit the present was to look back with reverence upon them, their courage and their honesty, and to thank God for the old New-England ministers. [Repeated cheers.]

The next toast,

The Common Schools of New-England,

was responded to by Dr. RAYMOND, who gave:

The Birch-tree of New-England—Which has added flavor and strength to its oak forests. [Cheers.]

Rev. Dr. STORRS replied to the toast of

The Orator of the Occasion.

Subsequently speeches were made by Mr. CHAS. MACKAY, Hon. AUGUSTUS SCHELL, Mr. WM. M. EVARTS, and the representatives of the other benevolent Societies, the intervals between which, as during the evening, were enlivened by the exquisite performances of a band seated at the lower end of the hall. The occasion was characterized by hilarity and eloquent display, notwithstanding the disappointment which naturally followed the absence of Senator DOUGLAS and other distinguished guests, who had been invited to attend, and were expected to be present.

In addition to those already given, the subjoined replies were received by the Committee on Invitations:

CLARKSON, Monday, Dec. 14, 1857.

E. D. Morgan, Esq., Chairman of Committee, &c.:

DEAR SIR: The invitation to attend the celebration of the next anniversary of "Forefather's Day," at the Astor House, which you were kind enough, in behalf of the New-England Society of the City of New-York, to extend to me, was duly received.

I was very desirous of accepting the invitation, and have delayed an answer in the hope of being able to do so, but regret to say that business engagements here, which cannot be dispensed with, will deprive me of that pleasure. Thanking the Committee for the honor done me, I beg leave to say, that although absent, I shall join heartily in the spirit with the Society in their effort to keep bright the memory of men who were willing to encounter perils and submit to hardships, for the sake of civil and religious liberty; and who, among many disadvantages, laid the foundations of Government in greater wisdom than any nation had before exhibited. It is to be hoped that the present generation, not only by praising their virtues, but by the exercise of a like courage, firmness and energy, in preserving and perfecting what they so well begun, may secure an equally favorable judgment from their descendants.

With much respect, your obedient servant,

H. R. SELDEN.

AUBURN, Tuesday, Nov. 10, 1857.

DEAR SIR: I have the honor of receiving the invitation of the New-England Society, for which I pray you to express to them my grateful acknowledgment. Inasmuch as the festival will fall on a day when I shall be in attendance on public affairs at Washington. I can hardly promise myself the pleasure of participating in its celebration. But I certainly shall if the indulgence shall not conflict with official engagements. A native of New-York, proud of her present position and hopeful of her future greatness, I am sensible, nevertheless, that her fame dates from the Revolutionary age. On the other hand, I think most enlightened men will agree that New-England has an important history reaching back and connecting with the great civic revolution of England. Others may detract from New England in modern times, but for myself I confess that I regard her principles and policy as the surest guides to that national prosperity and eminence which we all are ambitious that our country shall attain.

I am. dear Sir, with sincere respect and esteem, your friend and humble servant,

WILLIAM H. SEWARD.

To Hon. E. D. MORGAN. &c.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Dec. 4, 1857.

MY DEAR SIR: Accept my thanks for your polite invitation on behalf of the New-England Society of the City of New-York to be present and participate in the festivities of the occasion on the 22d inst.

It affords me great pleasure to be able to accept the invitation.

I have the honor to be, very truly, your obedient servant,

S. A. DOUGLAS.

E. D. MORGAN, Esq., Chairman, &c.

RICHMOND, Va., Friday, Nov. 6, 1857.

E. D. Morgan, Esq., Chairman of Committee, &c.:

DEAR SIR: Your invitation of the 4th, in behalf of the New-England Society of the City of New-York, is so kind and hospitable in its tone that I am almost constrained to promise that I will meet you at dinner at the Astor House, in December, as you propose. But, Sir, it will hardly be in my power to fulfill the engagement. Our Legislature will meet next month and be in session on the 22d December, and I must be here at my post; Christmas, too, will be near, and the head of a true Virginian household is never absent about that holy time. I must, then, decline. But it is not for want of any respect or gratitude to the "Forefathers" of New-England. They were solid, practical men, who looked to the real substance and not to the shadows of things. They were men of God, whose walk and conversation were founded on the morality of the Gospel. They were persecuted and long suffering for the cause of religious freedom. They were brave and hardy, and earnest and honest, and manly and persevering in maintaining human rights by the observance of law and order and decency in all things. If they were at all deluded and practiced any delusions, it was always in their hearts and consciences on the Lord's side. They were against the devil and all his witches. They kept the faith and labored, and suffered, and fought for it. And they gloriously triumphed over their physical and spiritual foes, and handed down a legacy of liberty and law worth preserving for all ages, at all hazards, by their descendants. And they were BROTHERS *of our Forefathers* of Virginia, and in the last struggles were bound to our Fathers by more sacred ties than brother's blood. They bound themselves and their heirs forever. Time, events, other struggles, renewed covenants, more bloodshed, greater interests, higher responsibilities, weightier trusts, brighter hopes, grander prospective scenes, greater dread of worse disasters than could once be contemplated—all, everything which has grown up or come after, or is gone, or now is, or is hereafter to be, binds us, the heirs, coheirs and descendants of the forefathers of this Republic, to each other more than they were bound together. Do we feel it so? Are we brothers, and more than brothers, in devotion to country, our whole country—its honor, its rights, its equality, its peace, its separate State independence, its union? Let us but imitate the example of the forefathers, and all will be safe in the bonds only of fraternal affection, and harmony, and peace. These pious celebrations revive these reflections and feelings, and I therefore would honor them with the mite of my influence. For your Society and yourself, Sir, you have my best wishes, and I am

Truly and gratefully yours,

HENRY A WISE.

WASHINGTON CITY, Saturday, Dec. 19, 1857.

E. D. Morgan, Esq., Chairman, &c.

DEAR SIR: Circumstances beyond my control compel me to be absent from the Anniversary Dinner of the New-England Society, to which you have so kindly invited me.

This is a time when we are all summoned to recur to first principles, so gloriously associated with the early as well as the revolutionary history of New-England. It may be truly said that the *Mayflower*, which bore the Pilgrims to the shores of New-England, was freighted with the liberties of the world. On board that immortal vessel was framed the social compact basing all human government on the consent of the governed, and carrying it into execution by the choice of their rulers by their own vote. As your fathers landed on your rock-bound shores, there dawned the first faint glimmering of the great principle of self-government, which rose upon enfranchised humanity, in all its meridian splendor, on the 4th of July, 1776. That great principle of self-government is about being subjected to a fearful and, perhaps, a final test, in an unhappy Western Territory. If this principle can be subverted there, and such an act ratified by Congress, the Pilgrim Fathers will have landed in vain on the shores of New-England; in vain shall its great truths have been promulgated in the Declaration of American Independence, and the blood of the Revolution will have been wasted on a soil where military and despotic power would soon resume their sway, as under our suicide the freedom of our country and the world forever sank, with its last "bubbling cry," into that great deep where it should remain until "the sea give up their dead," and man shall answer for his crimes, at the dread judgment-seat of his Creator.

As a Pennsylvanian, I have no claim by birth or ancestry on New-England, and presume that for this kind invitation to your anniversary dinner I am indebted to my wife, who is a descendant of the illustrious Boston printer boy, BENJAMIN FRANKLIN, in whose principles and virtues I have endeavored to rear my children.

In closing this letter, permit me to transmit for the occasion the following sentiment:

Self-Government—Whenever it shall be endangered here, let every son of New-England, wherever residing, rise as one man to the rescue.

Most respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. J. WALKER.

BOSTON, Nov. 12, 1857.

DEAR SIR: I regret that it is not in my power to accept the polite invitation of the Committee of the New-England Society to be present at the Anniversary Dinner of that honored association.

I must, however, send my little [illegible], though I cannot make the voyage. You will find a sentiment on the next leaf, which I am sorry I could not make shorter, but which, if necessary, may be easily and most effectually abbreviated by omitting it altogether.

Yours, very truly, O. W. HOLMES.

E. D. MORGAN, Esq., Chairman Com. N. E. Society.

The Campo Santo of the New-England Society—Its court-yard fragrant with holy turf from the Pilgrim's Palestine; its walls frescoed with rude outlines of demons vanquished and martyrs crowned; in its sacred dust let all our griefs and heart-burnings lie buried with the bones of our fathers, and from it let faith and courage and love ascend. Immortal as the spirits and the memory of our noble dead, who planted the barren sands of Patuxet with the seeds of empire.

E. D. MORGAN, Esq., Chairman.

AFFAIRS IN INDIA.

From Our Own Correspondent.

CALCUTTA, Thursday, Oct. 22, 1857.

The most grateful announcement that I can make by this mail is, that the long-expected troops from England are beginning to reach us. We, whose property and commercial interests have long been jeopardized by the rebellious state of India, and particularly this part of India to which we are exiled, welcome these reinforcements more heartily than we welcomed the breathless messenger who told us that Delhi had fallen. To us the arrival of English troops is of more importance than the storming and capture of forty Delhis. We can now see an end to these troubles not far off. To whatever causes this rebellion may be ascribed, it is admitted that it was owing to a deficiency of European troops throughout India that the rebels took heart and were enabled to achieve their extensive mischief. An abler Governor-General than Lord CANNING could do nothing in this crisis without a large army of European troops. Now that these troops are arriving we expect the Government to achieve something speedily in the way of restoring tranquillity and good order throughout India.

During the past month nearly 6,000 English troops have landed in Calcutta, drafted from various military posts between Cape Town and Hong Kong, including 2,200 troops that have arrived direct from England since the last mail left. Of the latter number, however, there were 650 men who were shipped from Portsmouth in May, before intelligence of the rebellion had reached England. These men landed here on the 10th inst., from Her Majesty's ship *Assistance*. On the 14th instant, the screw-steamship *Thebes* arrived from Dublin, with 10 officers and 199 men, of the 38th Regiment on board, being the first arrival direct from England of the new reinforcements. The *Thebes* is a new ship. She made the passage to Sandheads in 74 days, including a detention of 11 days in all, at St. Vincent's, Cape Town and Galle, at which points she stopped for coal. On the 15th instant, the screw-steamship *Golden Fleece* arrived, direct from Portsmouth, in 68 days. She brought 31 officers and 756 men, of Her Majesty's 34th Foot, and 4 officers and 144 men of Her Majesty's 42d Foot. On the 17th instant, the steamship *Caledonia* arrived in 79 days from Kingstown, with 15 officers and 363 men. These are all the arrivals since the last mail left. The Government is taking measures to forward the troops into the interior as rapidly as possible, and the military head-quarters will be removed soon to Allahabad. The steamer *Himalaya* has gone to the Cape of Good Hope to bring up horses, and the steamers *Tubal Cain* and *Belgravia* have gone to Rangoon to bring up elephants. A circular has been sent to the noblemen of the Central Provinces, asking the loan of their elephants to Government, who will pay all expenses, and compensate for all losses and injuries the beasts may sustain while in the Government service. The circular intimates that the Government will not be unmindful of the loyalty and good feeling of those Rajahs who shall respond to this call. These are indications of an energetic purpose on the part of the Government, which has not heretofore been displayed.

Speaking of noblemen in India may lead you to inquire what nobility is here. The rich natives of India think as much of a title of nobility as their English masters do; and only a few weeks since a Hindoo banker in Benares, named SUTTSURUN GHOSAL, sent to Lord CANNING a muzzer of 151 gold mohurs, amounting to 2,246 rupees, (about $1,100,) in return for which he received the title of Rajah Bahadoor. Hereafter Mr. GHOSAL is a nobleman. But the term "Bahadoor" happens to have different significations in different parts of India, and it also appears occasionally as a family name. This fact led the Governor-General into a blunder, a few weeks ago, which I will relate to you. A memorial was sent to the Government House by some of the natives of Patua. The memorial was signed first by a prominent political servant named LOOTF ALLY KHAN, and then by several of his dependents. The last name on the list was that of a Sao, or trader—SOOK LALL BAHADOOR. In Patua the termination "Bahadoor" designates a particular caste of Bunneas. It is customary in replying to a memorial to address the first person on the list of memorialists. But the Secretary, in running his eye over the list, passed the first name because he suspected it to be the name of a certain political offender; and seeing below a "Bahadoor," he supposed it to be the name of a nobleman, and sent the reply to him, addressing him as *Kooar* SOOK LALL, Bahadoor—that is, *Prince* SOOK LALL, Bahadoor. The tradesman considered this his patent of nobility, which he refuses to part with. If he has any elephants he will now doubtless loan them all to the Government, in reply to the invitation which I have mentioned above.

The relief of Lucknow by General HAVELOCK, of which you had intelligence by the last mail, is considered here as an event of more importance than the capture of Delhi. The fall of Delhi was the destruction of one of the strongholds of the rebels; but the relief of Lucknow was the rescue of a besieged band of Christian men, women and children from a savage massacre like that which destroyed the Christian garrison of Cawnpore. That massacre is yet to be terribly avenged. "*Remember Cawnpore!*" is now the watchword and rallying-cry of the British soldier in India. Among HAVELOCK's troops who fought their way to Lucknow is a portion of the 32d Queen's Regiment. The wives and children of these men were among the victims of the Cawnpore massacre; and when you know this, you can understand that daring and determination by which they victoriously accomplished their march to relieve the garrison at Lucknow. You can imagine with what madness these men must have fought the rebels in Oude, and what vengeance they are now taking in the city of Lucknow.

The latest intelligence from Lucknow is, that General OUTRAM, who has taken precedence of General HAVELOCK in the command, is safely intrenched in the Residency, but cannot return to Cawnpore until he is reinforced with 2,000 men. Accounts of the severe fighting which resulted in the relief of Lucknow on the 25th ult., have reached Calcutta since the last mail departed. At a place called Alumbagh, (which signifies the "Garden of the World,") a country residence of the Princes of OUDE, about three miles from Lucknow, on the Cawnpore side, the rebels made a determined stand against HAVELOCK. The Alumbagh is an inclosure of about 500 square yards, surrounded with a wall ten feet high. A square house stands in the centre of the inclosure, with a tower in each corner large enough to contain twenty men. This place the enemy had fortified with fifty pieces of cannon. General HAVELOCK attacked the place on the 24th ult., and after *twelve hours'* hard fighting, routed the enemy and captured all their guns. Here HAVELOCK left his sick and wounded with the baggage, 200 elephants, 900 cattle, and a garrison of 1,000 men, while he pressed on to the Residency, three miles distant. Between Alumbagh and the Residency is a large plain, traversed by a wide canal. HAVELOCK crossed this canal by a bridge, which the enemy, hanging upon his rear, immediately destroyed, thus cutting off communication with the garrison at Alumbagh. A whole day was occupied by HAVELOCK in reaching the Residency. Every step was contested by the rebels, and 500 men out of his brave 2,000 were killed on that short but desperate march. On reaching the Residency he was fired on from batteries recently thrown up. These he stormed in succession, carrying them all at the point of the bayonet. Here fell Gen. NEILL, a worthy companion of HAVELOCK. This was on the 26th of September. During the next four days the fighting was continued, and two miles of the town fell into HAVELOCK's hands, though the rebels opposed to him numbered some 50,000! The success of HAVELOCK under all the circumstances seems almost incredible. His courage, and energy, and management in reaching Lucknow have no parallel in the military annals of India. He remembered Cawnpore! and that remembrance gave him the success. But the garrison at Alumbagh has had no communication with the Residency up to the 15th instant. They sent a letter in a quill to Cawnpore, stating that they had plenty of ammunition, but no food, and that they must starve unless provisions are sent them. A convoy of 300 men left Cawnpore with provisions on the 3d instant, reached Alumbagh, left their supplies and returned to Cawnpore without molestation, as all the enemy were on the further side of Alumbagh, in the suburbs of Lucknow. On the 14th a second convoy of provisions was dispatched, but when within four miles of Alumbagh was obliged to return and await reinforcements. The fighting in Oude will yet be very severe, for there the rebellion is now centering.

There has been a mutiny and rebellion in Deoghur and in Benares since the last mail left. The fall of Delhi has not stopped the insurrection yet. There has also been trouble at Nagpore, and in Rajpootana. Major BURTON, the Political Agent at Kotah, in the latter Province, was slaughtered in the Residency because he fired a salute in honor of the fall of Delhi.

The last mail took home a petition to the Queen from a number of the Christian inhabitants of Calcutta, for the recall of the Governor General. Lord CANNING is the first holding that high office against whom such a missile has been hurled. In the days of the Mintos and the Hastingses, the proposer of such a thing would have been favored with charter-party passages to England, with a warning not to cast his shadow upon Indian soil any more. But the East India Company's charter of 1833, deprived its agents of a power which they had so grossly abused, and the only remedy left against a petition to Queen or Parliament is to answer it. This has been done, in part, and some of the allegations of the petitioners have been traversed by counter statements. Nevertheless, the petition itself is a *great fact*; it shows what Englishmen could and would accomplish if they were numerous enough in India to have a voice in their own affairs, and how necessary it would be for the Home Authorities to treat their rights with respect, and their wishes with attention. The petition was only prepared a few days before the departure of the mail; yet it received nearly a thousand signatures, and a great many more would have been affixed to it, had it been in circulation a few days longer.

But, after all, it is not Lord CANNING himself who is the culprit in this prosecution. He only stands as the representative of the system of corrupt and inefficient administration under which India has long been suffering. The Legislative Council of the Governor-General contains the real culprits. Could this be purified, and liberal and national men, who know their duty and how to do it, replace the fossils that now govern India, such a petition as this would never have been sent home.

The *Englishman* newspaper has been gagged by the Government. I clip the following account of the operation from its editorial columns. It shows what sort of legislators we have here:

A few days ago we received a caution from the Governor-General in Council, which will be found below. It will be seen that we are prohibited from publishing the opinions of the London journals upon the present mutiny and its causes. The article in the *Press* related chiefly to matters of old date, some of which may be found recorded in official documents, while others rest on the testimony of officers of rank. None relate to those men at present in power. On this principle, it is not permitted to state how Lord CLIVE obtained his treaty. However, as the *Press* states, the battle must be fought in England, not in Calcutta, and it matters little what is reported in the Indian papers or suppressed by the Government. The private current will only run with more violence at home for being dammed up in India.

No. 2101.—From CECIL BEADON, Esq., Secretary to the Government of India,

To the Proprietor of the Englishman.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

Dated the 16th of October, 1857.

SIR:—The article headed "The Government of India," taken from the *Press*, and reprinted in the *Englishman* of the 5th instant, is in violation of the conditions of your license.

2. I am directed, therefore, by the Right Honorable the Governor-General in Council to remind you, that you are not protected in printing an article which offends against the Law, by the fact that it has already been printed in a newspaper published elsewhere; and to add that if the offence be repeated, the Law must be enforced.

3. A like communication has been made to the Proprietor of the *Bengal Hurkaru*, the article having been also reprinted in that newspaper. I have the honor to be, Sir, your most obedient servant,

CECIL BEADON,
Secretary to the Government of India.

Council Chamber, the 16th Oct. 1857.

It will be seen from this that the local Government is either exceedingly apprehensive of the strictures of the English press, or is desirous of preventing all discussion of its measures by that of India. It is now impossible to know what will not give offence, and the least transgression of the invisible boundary may be punished with a total forfeiture of property. We have from the first passing of the Press Restriction Act, asserted that it was levelled at the English, not at the native papers, and we now offer to our readers an additional proof that this opinion is well founded.

In regard to business here, Messrs. ATKINSON, TILTON & Co.'s Circular by this mail says:

"Our import market shows signs of more animation, and a fair business has been doing in English piece goods and metals, and a moderate business in American imports. Some two or three of our leading articles of export have still further declined in value, but the majority are stationary at our last quotations. Our money market is rather easier, discounts being obtainable in the bazaar on piece goods, chitties and hoondees at 13 to 15 per cent., though the Bank of Bengal still continues its previous ruinous policy, and native shroffs and bankers refuse to advance on Company's paper, even with 50 per cent. margin. Exchange has continued to decline, but at closing rates are somewhat stiffer. The amount of American credit bills sold this mail is not large, and the bulk of the business has been done at 2s. 2¼d. clear for documentary credits, and 2s. 2⅜d. to 2s. 2½d. clear for clean credits. A small amount of WIGGIN's bills has been placed at 2s. 2⅜d. clear. Sales for considerable amounts have been made for next mail at 2s. 2⅜d. clear for documentary, and 2s. 2 9-16d. clear for clean credit bills."

The following American ships are in port, loading: For Boston—*Ganges, Abaellino, Pocahontas, Arctic, Isaiah Crowell, Brutus* and *J. Bradlee*. For New-York—*Radiant, Wanderer* and *Niobe*. For London—*Jamestown, Montmorenci* and *Wm. Libby*. For Bombay—*E. Kimball*. For China—*Spirit of the Times*. Uncertain—*Satellite, J. Q. Adams* and *Shirley*. The *Moses Taylor* has been sold.

CORINGA.

The Bark Panchita.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

On reading the statements made by the Captain of the schooner *Cortes*, in relation to the seizure and detention of his vessel by the United States Frigate *Cumberland*, (in your paper of this morning,) you state in your comments, that frequent complaints have been made of late years against British men-of-war, for their interference with American vessels on the coast of Africa, the most notable instance of late years being the seizure at Congo of the bark *Panchita*, of New-York, which was sent home in charge of an English prize crew. Allow me to say, in contradiction of said comments, that the bark *Panchita* was not *seized* but *given up* by me, on account of Her Britannic Majesty's Officers searching said vessel without any right or title, and in violation of my protestations of the illegality of their proceedings.

By inserting these few lines in your far-spread paper you will confer a great favor, as probably my friends may be led to the belief of a guiltiness on my part in such nefarious traffic, as represented by the Press in general.

I subscribe myself,
Your obedient servant,
F. B. SLADEN,
Late master of the bark *Panchita*.

Mr. Lane, the Cashier of the Maverick Bank at East Boston, has been exonerated from all knowledge of the recent defalcation in that institution.

Sir Cusack Roney on the Delivery of American Letters in France.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

LONDON, Tuesday, Dec. 8, 1857.

SIR: The letter of your Paris correspondent, of the 22d of October last, which appeared in the NEW-YORK TIMES of the 10th ult., contains errors, the result, no doubt, of want of acquaintance with some of the postal arrangements in this country, which I am sure you would desire to have corrected.

I therefore address this letter to you, not as the advocate of the English Post-Office, for it has happened that I have been strongly opposed to the Department for some years past, and am still in strong antagonism to it on many matters of detail, which I look upon as unjust and oppressive towards the public. At the same time, it would, in my opinion, be gross injustice not to acknowledge that the world is indebted exclusively to the man who is now at the head of the Executive of the British Post-Office, for as great a social blessing as mankind has ever obtained. And well may ROWLAND HILL proudly look round to every civilized nation in the world, while he beholds in them the adoption and the perpetuation of the magnificent system which he *alone* has invented.

But to return to your correspondent's letter. He wishes that the American letters for Paris, whenever the Cunard steamers arrive at Liverpool on Saturdays before 2 P. M., shall be dispatched immediately after their arrival, by a special train, so as to reach London for transmission by the evening mail to Paris; or in case of the arrival of the steamer being too late for the evening mail, that "they should be asked to run a Sunday evening train, or else a midnight train from the latter place (London) to Paris."

I have no doubt the Post-Office would, on a proper representation being made, arrange for special expresses being run, that is, if the writers or receivers of the letters, who alone would derive benefit from the arrangement, would pay the cost—amounting, if the train ran from Liverpool to London, to about £81 sterling, equal to about $400; or if from London to Paris, to nearly as much more—for as these would be exceptional and unadvertised trains, they would not carry any passengers, and their whole cost would therefore devolve upon the Post-Office Department.

Your correspondent states that the time from Liverpool to London, by express, is five hours, and therefore that as twelve hours are required between London and Paris, the time should only be seventeen hours. Of the four express trains that run daily, except Sundays, from Liverpool to London, there are only two that make the journey in 5¾ hours. The others are respectively 6 hours and 6½ hours on the road, and the 5¾ hours' trains leave Liverpool late in the afternoon, for the accommodation of those persons who, having reached that city during the day, or transacted business there, may, by a late arrival, sleep in London that night.

If the Cunard steamer (the mails of which weigh about twenty tons) arrive at Liverpool before 6 o'clock on Saturday morning, the London and other "forward" letters are, by very great efforts, dispatched by the 9:10 A. M. express train. This train arrives in London at 3:45 P. M. The London letters are delivered by the last town delivery that night—that is, when every business man has left his office. But the forward letters are sent on by that night's mail. Those for Paris reach there the next (Sunday) morning, and are delivered that day, while those for places as far as Marseilles, Bordeaux, Berlin, Hamburg, &c., come into the hands of the persons to whom they are addressed, practically, at the same time as those addressed to London, namely, on the Monday morning.

If the steamer arrive too late for the 9:10 A. M. train from Liverpool, the mails cannot be forwarded by any ordinary train running on the London and Northwestern Railway, so as to arrive in time for dispatch to the continent that night. The letters have therefore (as is the case in the United States with most of the mails) to "lay over" the Sunday, and they certainly do not reach Paris until Tuesday morning. As regards the delivery of the newspapers "at 2, 4, or 6 o'clock of the same day," I can cordially sympathize with your correspondent, in as much as I know by personal experience, that English newspapers are subjected *by the French Post-Office*, to precisely the same delays as those of which he complains. It is of every-day occurrence, that if an English letter and an English newspaper be posted in London at the same time in the forenoon, the former only is delivered in Paris early the next morning—the latter not until the afternoon, although both are dispatched from London at the same time, reach Calais at the same time, and, it is presumed, are conveyed to Paris by one and the same train.

Permit me, as I am addressing you, to call attention to the fact that the speed with which the arriving and departing mails by the Cunard steamers at New-York and Boston are conveyed to and from Canada, is none of the fastest. It required until a recent period, and I have no doubt still requires, 70 hours to take them from New-York to Quebec, and about the same time from Quebec to New-York; from Montreal to New-York, 30 hours; from Kingston and from Toronto 48, whilst from 12 to 24 hours may be added to the foregoing for conveyance *from* New-York or Boston to Montreal, Kingston, or Toronto. It is, unfortunately, the fact that the power of replying by first return Cunard steamer is lost to Canada, at least once in every three weeks between November and April each year, but it is not once in six months that the same occurs to places in the United States as far even as six hundred miles from New-York or from Boston.

I am, Sir, your very obd't serv't,
CUSACK P. RONEY.

Indian Troubles in Florida.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

JACKSONVILLE, E. Fla., Monday, Dec. 14, 1857.

I have been allowed to read a letter dated Camp Rodgers, near Tampa, Dec. 3, which gives an account of Indian difficulties in that quarter. It says: "We have captured nineteen Indians and killed two. Our Company—MOSLEY'S, of Putnam County—captured seven; Captain COVE'S, six; Captain STEWART'S, three, and Captain JONES', three. The Indians followed us, and fired occasionally, without damage, however, one ball lodging in one of our blankets. While engaged, a part of their number stole around and killed thirty-two of our best horses, and four of Captain STEWART'S. HOUSTON and RICHARDS, with 115 men, started in pursuit of the party last Monday. Have not heard from them yet."

The Florida *Republican* is out with an extra of Dec. 12, which gives the purport of a letter dated Dec. 2, at Cape Roman. This correspondent says: "I wrote you a few days since, and alluded to a scout, then in contemplation, after Indians, the result of which is not as satisfactory as we desired. On the 24th ult. a command of 75 men, consisting of detachments from BRADY'S, HARDEE'S and PARKHILL'S Companies, started out from Chocksikei Key, on Pachohatshee River, Captain PARKHILL in command, for a seven days' scout on foot, carrying their provisions on their backs. On the 28th they met a party of Indians in ambush across a very deep creek, Captain P. with 18 men in advance. Upon approaching the creek the Indians fired upon them, *killing Captain Parkhill* almost instantly, and wounding four of his men and one of HARDEE'S—a Mr. O'NEIL, of Duval County. The number of Indians killed is supposed to be three. The men behaved handsomely. One of them—WILKINSON, of Savannah—killed the Indian that shot Captain PARKHILL. After destroying several of their fields of corn, peas, potatoes and pumpkins, the scout returned. Another will start out in a few days under Col. RODGERS."

So you see matters are still stewing among the aborigines, notwithstanding the death of BILLY BOWLEGS, as reported here, in Texas. The weather is fine, though we have had a very severe frost, Nov. 19, that did some damage to the gardens, &c. The yellow—or bilious congestive—fever, as some will have it to be, has entirely disappeared, after carrying away no less than 125 persons. It is thought that it did not originate here, but came from some other quarter. Oranges are not very plenty, retailing for four cents each. Business is again looking up, though the epidemic put a quietus upon it for some months. The hotels are empty, but they will fill up again before March, in all probability.

TACONIE.

NICARAGUA.

Com. Chatard and Gen. Walker.

Com. CHATARD has addressed the following threatening epistle to WALKER:

U. S. S. SARATOGA, OFF GREYTOWN, Nov. 30, 1857.

SIR: I have been informed through Mr. GREEN, H. B. M.'s Consul, that you meditate seizing the English mail from Costa Rica, with American, English, and letters of other nations. Besides, there may be money. Now, I warn you not to touch it, and to allow it to come safely to hand here. If you do not, I will proceed against you without hesitation in the manner I sent you word the other day—that is, *with shot and shell*. In a few days the American as well as the English commanders, will be here, and all your acts of violence will then be more particularly noticed.

Yours respectfully,
FREDERICK CHATARD, Commander.

THE OWNER OF THE "FASHION" IN HIS OWN DEFENCE.

The following letter from the owner of the steamer *Fashion* is published in the Mobile *Mercury*:

PUNTA ARENAS, Nov. 30, 1857.

Hon. A. V. Brown, Washington City:

DEAR SIR: Having been disappointed in visiting Washington, as I had intended and desired to do, I take the liberty of addressing you upon a subject which involves a question of much interest to the South, as well as to myself personally.

I address you for the reason that in former years I had the pleasure of a personal acquaintance with you, and for the more important reason that you are understood *here* to favor the Americanization of Nicaragua. I am the owner of the steamship *Fashion*, which sailed from Mobile on the 14th ultimo, for Greytown; and the hostility which has been manifested by the Government concerning her departure, and the numerous rumors as to the measures which will be adopted to prevent the vessel from continuing regularly in the trade, have induced me to write to you. The enterprise with myself and those associated with me was not only of a commercial character, but I assert that it was entirely *legal in all respects*; and at the same time I do not deny for a moment that I desired to afford, in putting the vessel on the line, facility of transportation for emigrants wishing to go to Nicaragua; and so long as I continue to respect the revenue laws, as well as international laws, I maintain that the enterprise is perfectly proper and legal. It would be a most extraordinary proceeding, it seems to me, for the Government of the United States, or *any other Government*, to attempt to stop this vessel.

I distinctly stated to Gen. WALKER and those who went on the ship, *that I would not permit anything in the way of a military armament or a military organization to go on board*, and, in fact, it was neither desirable nor desired that either the one or the other should be the case.

It was enough for me to know that there was a desire with many to emigrate to Nicaragua, and that one or two vessels plying between the ports of Mobile and Greytown would prove to be a lucrative business for those who engaged in it.

In conversation with Gen. WALKER, Commander CHATARD, of the *Saratoga*, requested him not to permit his men to go to San Juan, as this might produce disturbance—and he would feel bound to protect the people of Greytown. I was greatly surprised to hear a United States officer speak of *protecting* the population of Greytown. I am perfectly satisfied from what occurred, that Capt. CHATARD is a mere boot in the hands of the British Consul here—and it is enough to make American blood boil at the sight of such subserviency to English interests. This morning he sent a message to Gen. WALKER that if he interfered with American property—not alleging that there had been any such interference—he would regard us as a hostile force, and prevent us by shot and shell from sending away boats or from leaving the Point.

The whole conduct of this officer has been hostile and disgraceful to any one wearing the American uniform.

The Commercial Agent at San Juan del Norte, is bitter in his hostility to our cause.

The Costa Ricans and Nicaraguans are in open war, and but for the disposition manifested by the Commander of the *Saratoga*, everything indicates that Gen. WALKER's success in regaining his former position, might be regarded as certain.

Respectfully, &c.

FURTHER PARTICULARS OF WALKER'S LANDING.

The *Picayune* has a letter from Punta Arenas, giving interesting particulars of WALKER's movements:

"To-day the captain of the *Saratoga* took part in what is considered by all whom I have heard speak of it as a ridiculously small matter. It appears the English Consul is very anxious to send forward the mail for Costa Rica by way of the river. Last night a Council was held, composed of J. SQUIRE COTTRELL, American Commercial Agent; Dr. GREEN, English Consul, and Captain CHATARD, of the *Saratoga*, to devise some means of getting said mail forwarded. After long and serious deliberation, it was finally determined that Captain CHATARD should address a note to General WALKER, requesting him to permit the Costa Rican mail to pass up the river, and that said note should be sent under the seal of the English Consul. They no doubt thought this would tickle General WALKER, that he would not hesitate a moment about granting the request. They were all anxiety this morning to have this note reach General WALKER at the earliest possible moment. Colonel BRUNO NATZMER being over at Greytown at an early hour, volunteered to carry the dispatch to the General, supposing from the anxiety of the English Consul that it contained matter of vast importance. Upon its reception the General had a hearty laugh over the contents, and stated that he had no reply to make. And here the matter ended.

This afternoon three middies came off from the *Saratoga*, and came to the wharf nearly in front of the General's quarters, where a sentinel is posted with instructions to allow no boats to land without first hailing and bringing them to a halt, until the officer of the day gives them permission to land. The middies, when hailed, replied that they were American officers, and referred the sentinel to the officer of the day for instructions as to his duty in such cases. They landed without farther parley. The officer of the day came, but instead of instructing the sentry that "American officers" had exclusive privileges, he very politely requested middies to withdraw from the line of encampment. They wanted to know if it was an order. If it was, they would remain until forced to leave. They were informed that it was not an order, but a simple request; and further, that if they came again in like manner, without Gen. WALKER's permission, the sentry would be instructed to fire. They left, muttering about Gen. WALKER's right to possession of the Point, and making somebody smell hell.

In the afternoon, at a later hour, two Jamaica negroes came up in a bungo, and stated that they had been sent by the captain of the *Saratoga* to come and demand pay for wood burnt by his men stationed on the lower end of the Point. The General declined paying until the demand was made out in legal form, and sworn to by some responsible person.

A brig came into the harbor a short time before sundown, with the old Democratic flag of Nicaragua flying from one of her masts. Supposing that she had on board another lot of Gen. WALKER's men, the Captain of the *Saratoga* manned three of his boats, into one of which he placed a howitzer, and put out to annihilate the brig, if she was what he had supposed her to be. But when his boats got up to the brig she turned out to be a Sardinian vessel. Here was a great waste of valorous intention. I neglected to mention in a previous letter that the Captain brought the *Saratoga's* broadside to bear upon the *Fashion* the first day after we landed.

It is generally known that the men under LOCKRIDGE seized the arms and ammunition used by that command on the river, and pledged them to SCOTT for their passage home to the States. If Costa Rica paid the amount for which they were pledged, she was to take the arms; and I believe General WALKER was to be allowed the privilege of redemption. Ever since they have remained in the buildings of the Transit Company until to-day, when the artillery was taken on board the *Saratoga*—whether to strengthen the armament of that vessel, or prevent General WALKER from seizing them, deponent sayeth not."

FILLIBUSTER SYMPATHY MEETING AT MOBILE.

A meeting of citizens of Mobile was held on the 15th inst. to sympathize with WALKER's fillibusterism. The *Mercury* has the following account:

"Hon. PERCY WALKER proposed the names of his Excellency, JOHN A. WINSTON, for President, Hon. A. F. HOPKINS and Gen. C. MCRAE, as Vice-Presidents, and Messrs. JEWETT and KENEDAY, as Secretaries.

The proposition was unanimously concurred in, and so the meeting was organized.

The President in calling the meeting to order made some pertinent remarks and alluded to the Monroe Doctrine, which he said had been much discussed on paper, and was now about to come up for *action*. The sentiments of the Governor were heartily responded to.

Hon. PERCY WALKER then came forward and addressed the meeting. He alluded to the fact that in consultation with gentlemen favorable to the objects of the meeting, the duty had been imposed upon him to draft resolutions for the consideration of the meeting. He then went into a hasty sketch of Nicaraguan affairs from the landing of WALKER down to the present time. When he came down to more recent events, he spoke of WALKER as having a right to return to Nicaragua, by virtue of his citizenship there, he having sojourned here only as a guest, without the interference of the Federal Government of the United States. Having landed he was beyond the reach of the Federal arm. Before introducing the resolutions he had prepared, he stated that they had been submitted to gentlemen of high standing, and among them the late Governor of Alabama and the Attorney-General, whose hearty sanction they had.

The honorable gentleman having gone through with the reading of the resolutions, said they had been carefully prepared with the United States neutrality laws before him.

Major HOWARD, of Columbus, Ga., was called out and made a speech of considerable length, and, though somewhat eccentric and discursive, certainly came right up to the point when he advocated getting men and money, and, above all things, *a ship, with men and guns enough to fight her way. When it was determined to do that, he was ready to subscribe a thousand dollars!* In his rambling remarks he made some hard hits upon the Administration in reference to Kansas affairs.

Judge A. B. MEEK was called loudly for, and came forward and addressed the meeting in his usual felicitous style upon the subjects legitimately claiming the attention of the meeting. We could not, with the limited time at our disposal, attempt to follow him in his eloquent address, which was a luminous *résumé* of Central American affairs as connected with WALKER's enterprise. In the progress of his remarks, he said that he had heard that Gen. WALKER had been invited by leading men in Nicaragua to come to their assistance in their present struggle with the Costa Ricans. He had assurances that upon his arrival they would rally to his standard. He alluded to the Cincinnati platform, upon which the present Chief Magistrate was elected, as embodying the Monroe doctrine, and in that connection the reported movement of British vessels from Aspinwall to Greytown. Judge MEEK concluded his eloquent address amid the cheers of the vast multitude.

C. C. LANGDON, being loudly called for, addressed the meeting. He came not to speak of politics, but to advocate the cause of the South. He was not a fillibuster, but was an advocate for law and order, and thought that WALKER had rightfully and legitimately acquired power in Nicaragua in the first instance, and returned there without violation of national or international law.

Hon. ARTHUR F. HOPKINS addressed the meeting. He argued that WALKER was as legitimately President of Nicaragua as BUCHANAN of the United States, and it was our interest that he should be maintained in power. The honorable gentleman went into some general remarks about Mr. BENTON, the Dred Scott decision, Ordinances, &c., in which we could not follow him.

When he had concluded, the resolutions were submitted, and passed unanimously.

Upon motion, the meeting adjourned.

THE REINFORCEMENTS FROM TEXAS.

The Galveston *Civilian* announces the receipt of a letter by the Collector at that port, stating that WALKER's steamer, the *Fashion*, was expected to enter the port of Galveston, on her return, and that a crew was being obtained here to meet the steamer there. The *Civilian* adds:

"A sharp look-out has been kept for the fillibustering steamer, but as the parties in Texas supposed to have been infected with the Nicaraguan fever have quietly taken their departure for New-Orleans, in the manner of other citizens, the arrival of the *Fashion* at this port is no longer expected with confidence, though the Government officials, we understand, are on the alert to enforce the neutrality laws. The United States Attorney is now here, and the United States Court is in session; consequently, offenders against these laws may expect to be put through in the shortest possible time."

Gen. Henningsen upon the Affairs of Nicaragua.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Dec. 16, 1857.

TO HON A. H. STEPHENS—*Dear Sir:* In conformity with your express desire, I beg leave to inclose some notes on Central American matters. You will perceive from their perusal that the bulk of the population of Central America is Indian—an Indian not resembling the Indian of the North American continent—hunter, nomade and savage—but of the race that CORTEZ, PIZARRO and the Spanish conquerors found—barbarians, it is true, but a stationary, agricultural people, docile, patient, industrious and superstitious, who had built large cities and raised stupendous temples, on whose altars smoked indeed the blood of human victims. The rest of the population, which may amount to from one-quarter to one-third of the whole, consists of the admixture of Spanish, Indian and negro blood, mingled and reintermingled in every imaginable degree. The pure Indian races are the people who cultivate the soil, who produce, who have never had any share in government, and who are dragged (as successive factions are ascendant) from their willing labors to fight for the mixed race. This mixed race is in a state of rapid moral and physical degeneracy. A large majority are born with the taint of hereditary disease, and the incessant revolutions since the Spaniards were driven out, the general decay of cities, of agriculture, of industry and of population, the abandonment of plantations and of mines, attest how utterly visionary is the idea that any self-amelioration can be expected.

I have no hesitation in putting on record my conviction that five years after that country is Americanized, as some day it will be, its production in sugar and coffee will approach or equal that of Cuba at present; and that its mineral products will fall little short of that of California now. I say, Sir, Americanized, referring to our own people; because, with an instinct prophetic of their destiny, this is the term by which the Spanish and Indian races designate them; yet if, by any great convulsion of nature, those races could be totally cut off from communication with the people of the United States, it is my firm belief that in fifty years—and probably within half that period—the mixed races would be entirely wiped out by the Christianized Indian, and the Christianized Indian, in turn, conquered and assimilated by the wild heathen Indian. In Guatemala, which alone contains half the population of Central America, this is already obvious. The Indians, many years ago, were only prevented from exterminating the mixed population because CARRERA, himself an Indian, was gained over by the clergy, and by a few families who have bowed to his despotism because he can hold the Christianized Indians in check. But in the rear of these are the pagan Maya Indians, who have swept through Yucatan, devastating nearly every town, occupying nearly every portion of its territory, and by whom the Christianized Indians will be as certainly subdued and absorbed as the mixed race rooted out eventually by them. I need not remind you that in the Mexican Territories the savage is everywhere steadily encroaching on the *effete* civilization of Mexico.

A small portion of this mixed race in Central America, in both of the main parties into which they are divided, are incurable factionists, whose trade is revolution. There is, however, a majority fully aware of the facts to which I have been adverting, and who look to the Americanization of the country as the only hope of averting its decline into utter barbarism and ruin. One of these parties is designated the Democratic, the other has accepted the appellation, originally given to it by its adversaries, of servile. When the Spaniards were driven out the former prevailed in Nicaragua; but in the reaction, consequent on its excesses, the serviles—that is to say, the old aristocratic families, the employes of the Spanish Government and their friends, representing exactly what was represented in this country by the tories in the war of independence—obtained the ascendancy, were again overturned and again established, through a countless series of revolutions, always in a diminishing minority; till, through recent events and by foreign interference, that servile party, represented by the Government of Martinez, and dwinded down to a mere faction, is temporarily established—that is to say, draws men and resources from about one-third of the country.

It would no doubt be highly desirable, in a philanthropic point of view, if by the contrivance of ingenious diplomacy, these politicians and parties in Central America, and contiguous regions, could be induced to subside into a united happy family, till the settlement of the country by colonists from the United States should so far have progressed as to infuse a controling amount of practical sense, enterprise and vigor into those countries; but the idea is more than delusive. If the native Governments could stand, the men of power, as all experience, as their own acts and proclamations show, are bent on excluding Americans. Where, in the history of the last twenty years, has any colony of United States citizens been established by pacific development in any of the Spanish-American countries? What foothold, what security for life or property have they now on the Isthmus of Panama, beyond what the guns of a United States squadron afford them?

What has become of all the United States citizens who, hired by delusive contracts, offers of protection and treaties, started with their plowshares, their engines and their tools? On the other hand, the rifles of the Texans converted the wilderness into a flourishing State of the Union, and indirectly brought California and New-Mexico into those relations with this country which have rendered them a benefit to the civilized world.

In the case of General WALKER and the emigrants from the United States to Nicaragua, all circumstances concurred to legitimatize their enterprise, according to the strict letter of the law; and, without misapprehension or perversion of facts, his opponents may be challenged to show any difference between the circumstances under which LAFAYETTE and KOSCIUSKO took part in the war of independence and he in the civil war of Nicaragua, which are not in favor of the legitimacy of his acts. He was called in by a government which had proved, by occupying all the country, except Granada, that it had the sympathies of the majority. He repaired the disasters his party had met with. He conquered the whole Territory of the Republic, and was elected President by a vote of the majority—that is to say, a majority of that very industrious class of which I have above made mention. He defended the country gallantly against the assaults of four foreign States, and was only driven from it by the unauthorized interference of a United States officer. The ground I assumed in a recent letter to the Honorable Secretary of State, that but for such interference President WALKER would not have had to abandon Nicaragua, is abundantly confirmed by the message of the President of Costa Rica, from which I subjoin an extract.

It is true that he attributes to his own sagacity a result which was only due to the interference of Capt. DAVIS and to the seizure of the schooner *Granada*. This act the Administration has visited with its censure, through the Secretary of the Navy, who blames Capt. DAVIS for giving up the schooner *Granada* to the Nicaraguans. I beg leave to remark that it was given up to the Costa Ricans. The censure of a public servant is, however, not the reparation of a public wrong, and I think, Sir, you will agree with me in considering that the people of the United States would better get rid of that responsibility and more discreetly further the future interests of the country by repealing certain causes of the neutrality laws, than by the most successful treaties with Spanish-American Governments of this continent.

I am, Sir, very truly, your obedient servant,
C. F. HENNINGSEN.

Sensible Views of the Kentucky Democracy upon the Kansas Question.

From the Louisville (Ky.) Democrat.

The present dispute about Kansas is one of the most unprofitable and uncalled-for that ever occurred in this country. It is not pretended that the South is to gain anything by the acceptance of the Lecompton Constitution; *on the contrary, she is certain to lose friends, influence, and credit by insisting on it.* Even success in the measure is impossible. The sentiment in the Free States is unanimous against the measure. We say unanimous, for the exceptions are so few as to be insignificant. The Democrats everywhere stood in the longest and bitterest contest upon the doctrine of popular sovereignty. They pledged themselves to a literal fulfillment of their promise, in every way that words could be employed. This was the very bulwark of their strength before the people. Had it been charged that a Constitution would be made by a Convention, and not fairly and fully submitted to the popular vote, they would have denied it indignantly and repudiated it; *otherwise, they would not have carried a single State.* It is simply impossible that they can recede now. They must forfeit the confidence of the masses to do so, and sacrifice their principles. When they promised that the people of Kansas should frame their own institutions, they meant the people, not a Convention assuming to represent them. They were so understood, everywhere. It is no wonder, then, that they now resist what is proposed to be done. They cannot, as consistent men, do otherwise. *It is idle to try to amuse the public with the idea that any party in the Free States will support the admission of Kansas with this Lecompton Constitution.* A few Senators and members of Congress may vote for it, but they will be without support at home.

Had a Constitution for Kansas been fairly submitted to the people and ratified, Pro-Slavery or Anti-Slavery, not a word of opposition from the Northern Democracy would have been heard; but they are pledged to its submission.

The position of DOUGLAS ought to open the eyes of all parties on this subject. He is neither mistaken nor frightened. He knows perfectly well what he is doing. He cannot go before his people on any other ground. He would stultify himself to do so. There is but one voice from his State, and that dictates the course he is taking. He would be false to his antecedents and promises, and false to his State, if he occupied any other ground. *And why should the South occupy any other position?* Did not the Democracy of the South talk as earnestly about the right of the people of Kansas to frame their own institutions as the North? Was not this doctrine everywhere preached, and what is the South to lose by it? What do we expect to gain by forcing a Constitution upon a people who challenge it as an act of usurpation; who oppose it, to all appearance, by a large majority?

It is idle to tell us that Congress is bound by the act of the Territorial authorities, and thus undertake to shift the responsibility of an acknowledged wrong upon the Lecompton Convention. Congress never authorized such a Convention to be called, and never gave power to the Legislature to call it. They only come as petitioners to Congress; and it is with that body to grant their prayer or not. We should, therefore, like to know why any difficulty is made on this subject. Why not pursue the usual safe and constitutional course? Pass an act enabling Kansas to call a Convention that will be a legal body, and require the Constitution to be submitted to the people, as was done in other cases. This will be according to promise, literally and faithfully. No one can then say that we have denied to the people of Kansas the right of self-government. No one can pretend that we violate the rights of States or persons by this course.

We know that some of our cotemporaries very honestly and sincerely advocate the admission of Kansas at once; but, we ask, why? It must lead to an angry and protracted agitation; and *if we insist upon it, we shall have very few friends in the Free States.* If we succeed, we shall alienate friends and gain nothing; if we fail, which is about certain, it will be still worse.

The Democratic Party is the only organization left that is national; why insist upon an issue that will sectionalize it—an issue of no possible use? We apprehend that some of the advocates of this Lecompton business are quite consistent in pursuing their purpose. They think that a dissolution of the Union is but a question of time; and they would hasten the event by making sectional parties. When that is accomplished, the happy time they look for will be at hand. Let this issue be insisted on, and those who resist it read out of the party, and the work is done. We deprecate the result as the last of calamities. We believe it far easier to keep this Union in order than to make a tolerable one of any of its parts; it will not require half as much forbearance and moderation. We can foresee all the evils in the Union we have to apprehend; we don't know what is to come out of it. Better bear the ills we have, than to fly to those we know not of. We are opposed to sectional issues about trifles, when no principle is at stake, and thus weaken for nothing the ties that already exist. So much we should say if the question were one of indifference. But in our judgment, the most of the South are wrong on this subject. A people have a right to vote upon their organic law before they are compelled to live under it. In this instance they are denied that right. *A count is called for, and it is sheer despotism to refuse it.* This right they have, without any promises or pledges; but in this case the promise was made in addition to the natural obligation. It was ostentatiously made, and repeated by millions of tongues. After all that has been said for the last three years, nothing will do but the most fair and literal fulfillment of the pledge that the *people* of Kansas shall frame their own institutions to suit themselves. It will not do to dodge it by any technicalities, excuses or subterfuges.

The New-York Democracy and the Kansas Question.

From the Albany Atlas and Argus.

If we were a citizen of Kansas, we should hold our Delegates to *a strict accountability, should they refuse, from distrust in the popular judgment, to submit their work to us.* But, as citizens of New-York, we have no right to enter into the question, or to demand that a test shall be applied to this instrument, to which the other States had never been called upon to submit.

Amid all the changes of the past, there never has been but one Federal Constitution, and we can find in its language no room for any such a test as this—no precedent for it in the history of the States.

It would be difficult to dispute that, judged by this rule, even in regard to the question of Slavery, the *plebiscitum*, which the Kansas Convention has submitted, might have been refused, and that that body might have distributed the Executive, Legislative, and Judicial powers to the several Departments of State, leaving the question of Slavery to be disposed of there, as it has been here by the ordinary course of legislation. We more than once advised such a course during the Presidential canvass; for we believed that the Democracy of this State could not object to a Constitution which, on the subject of Slavery, was such as that under which they abolished it, and yet which left the people free to regulate this and all their domestic institutions as they pleased.

While we make these claims in behalf of the liberty of communities—the only liberty which in this or in the Old World is endangered by the tendency to centralization—we cannot be blind to the fact that those who have been entrusted with the delegated sovereignty of Kansas *have fallen short of their high mission.* We do not speak of the Constitution itself—for that is nearly faultless. We allude to the disingenuousness which characterizes the form of submission, and which makes the *plebiscitum* read—whether for Slavery or against it—"for the Constitution." We allude also to the distrust of the electors manifested by the people, which no fear of civil war, and no apprehension from the subsidized malcontents in the Territory could justify. The Democrats in the Lecompton Convention, if there were any such, owed to the Democracy of the Union the duty of being true to themselves and more confident in the integrity and judgment of the people.

There is one other reservation which we must make in regard to such a submission as Kansas proposes to make. *It must not be characterized by usurpation; and it must not be tainted with fraud.* There is nothing in the Federal Constitution that will permit, much less compel, the recognition of a surreptitious and illegitimate birth in the family of States. There is nothing in the discipline of party that will compel us to be the partisans or the apologists of a fraud.

The Constitution of Kansas is yet incomplete. It is to go before the people of the Territory for amendment. We have regarded the excitement in regard to it, as premature; for it is not yet fully and authentically before the only tribunal that can pass upon it. But it is not unwise to discuss the question in advance, calmly, and upon the basis of principle; and we have not thought it ill-judged to place before our readers throughout the Union, the principles which the New-York Democracy have already declared should govern them in regard to it, and our own more humble views.

Opening of the Presidential Campaign of 1860.

From the Philadelphia Evening Journal.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Dec. 19, 1857.

Some facts have come to my knowledge within the past few days, which throw considerable light upon the recent policy of the Administration. Most people have expected the President to pursue a straightforward, independent and patriotic course, because, they say, he has attained the summit of his ambition, and does not look forward to a second term of office. I have satisfactory information that there is already *a strong combination of leading Democrats formed for the purpose of bringing Mr. Buchanan forward as a candidate for reëlection.* Whether the President himself is privy to this arrangement cannot, of course, be ascertained, at present; but upon the supposition that he gives it his countenance, the noncommittalism of his message and his extraordinary anxiety to conciliate the fire-eating extremists of the South will be easily explained. Some of those who are most prominent in the movement, who, by the way, are principal exponents of ultra-Southern sentiment, aver that Mr. BUCHANAN will be by far the most available candidate for the slaveholding interest, and they design to hold the combinations, thus early formed, over the heads of DOUGLAS, WALKER, WISE, DICKINSON and the other aspirants. The probabilities are, that in many respects the remainder of Mr. BUCHANAN's Administration will resemble that of Mr. PIERCE, in being marked by a succession of petty intrigues for reëlection, all of which are doomed, beyond peradventure, to ultimate defeat. A second term is an obsolete idea in our politics.

STEAMBOAT DISASTERS.

Particulars of the Loss of the "Colonel Edwards."

The New-Orleans *Picayune* has a full account of the burning of the steamer *Colonel Edwards*, on Red River, of which a telegraphic account has been given. *Twenty lives* were lost:

"This dreadful disaster took place early on Saturday morning last, 12th instant, at Borland's Wood Landing, about nine miles below Alexandria, Red River. The *Colonel Edwards* was from Carolina and Hurricane Bluff, Upper Red River, and bound to this port. She had on board, at the time of the disaster, about eighty passengers, seventy five in the cabin, most of them from Shrieveport and above. Her cargo is a total loss, with the boat. The fire broke out at 5½ in the morning, opposite the boilers. Its origin is unknown. The *Colonel Edwards* was tied to the bank and taking on wood at the time. The progress of the fire was fearfully rapid. Within the space of three minutes the whole boat was enveloped in flames. The only way of escape was by jumping into the river from the after part of the boat, and thus many lives were lost. The number is believed to be at least twenty. Full lists of the lost and saved, so far as known, will be found below, with such incidents as we have been able to collect. The surviving passengers and a portion of the officers of the *Colonel Edwards* came down on the steamer *W. A. Andrew*, Captain Cooper, and arrived in the city this morning. They all speak in the highest terms of the kindness and attention of the officers of the *Andrew*. In addition to free passages to the city, the destitute were supplied with everything humanity could suggest. Such noble acts should not go unrewarded.

The following is the fullest account of the loss we have yet been able to obtain:

J. J. Varner, Cobb County, Ga.; M. A. Brook, San Augustine, Texas; a minister, name unknown, who got on board at Shrieveport; Benjamin Turner; Posen Prust, a German peddler, on deck.

A passenger saved, reports seeing four persons, white men, drowned near him.

Another reports seeing eight men drown.

All of the deck hands are supposed to be saved, as they were on duty at the time of the accident. Inquiry was made among them; they concur in the above, though two are thought to be missing.

A negro woman of Dr. Harper, of Yazoo City, Miss.; also, a negro girl of ten years, of M. A. Hays.

Several passengers, names not given, went on shore at Alexandria.

T. R. Garrett, of Hopkins County, Ky., lost nearly sixty head of cattle, and cash, in all $2,000.

There was near $5,000 in the safe—property of merchants and passengers.

D. L. Wilder lost nearly $2,000. The iron chest will be saved, it is thought, as it was seen on the hull which drifted ashore about two miles below the scene of the disaster, and was secured to the bank.

Peter Bullard, F. M. C., saved Mrs. Hill and child, of Memphis. Mrs. Ivey, of Texas, was saved by her brother. Mr. C. C. Peck, of Cincinnati, Ohio, cut out three horses, which swam ashore. Jim, a negro, who was chained to the boat, cut the chain with an axe and escaped. He is in charge of the officers. Only four bales and a part of a bale of cotton were saved by the *W. A. Andrew*, which passed soon after, and took in the surviving passengers and crew.

Passengers Saved.—Mrs. Hill, of Memphis, child and servant-woman Sally; Mrs. Ivy, of Smith County, Texas. No other ladies on board. Caroline Touchet, Indian woman, chambermaid.

List of Gentlemen Saved—Dr. Samuel Bard, Shrieveport, La.; C. Farley, Memphis, Tenn.; Charles C. Clark, do.; J. C. Coleman, Smith Co., Texas; Isaac H. Noland, do.; W. B. Butler, do.; A. Hays, Tuscaloosa, Ala.; T. P. Garret, Hopkins Co., Texas; A. J. Swan, Smith Co., do.; E. L. Nimmo, La.; C. C. Peck, Cincinnati, Ohio; Wm. Brumby, Rusk Co., Texas; H. B. Lacy, Sumterville, Ala.; Wm. Ponsoby, Leon Co., Texas; Jno. Sojourner, De Soto Parish, La.; J. H. Mehaffey, New-Orleans; S. D. Dobbins, do.; C. W. Slater, Texas; J. H. Allen, Cotile, La.; W. D. Veasy, Texas; Jno. McLoud, La.; J. G. Tolum, Mo.; W. H. Riley, Ill.; Jno. Hammond, Tenn.; F. V. Clinkealey, Texas; Jno. Faver, do.; J. J. H. Nolan, do.; W. B. Butler, do.; J. M. Scayles, do.; W. Dulany, do.; Z. W. Palmer, do.; W. H. Horne, do.; A. W. Robert, Knox Co., Ind.; W. C. James, Cotile, La.; J. E. Huff, La.; Felix Savot, Brownsville, Texas; James Workman, W. J. Kennahan, Texas; R. A. Watford, Smith Co., Texas; R. M. Kay, do.; Manuel Bothelio, New-Orleans, C. E. Baker, San Augustine, Texas; Dr. W. W. Harper, Yazoo Co., Miss.; J. L. Nettles, pilot, Clinton, La.; A Dantigenoa, Alexandria; Inevy Filtz; T. J. Holloway, Ouachita, Texas; W. Gibbard, Texas.

Deck Passengers Saved—D. W. Foreman, O. H. P. Boyd, G. W. McClusky, Ole Follerson, Rusk County, Texas; Peter Downing, Philadelphia, Pa.

Officers Saved—J. H. Beard, captain; Geo. H. Clark, clerk; G. Sweeney, J. Jacobs, pilots; Dan Rose, Ed. Granger, assistant pilots; Jno. B. Curry, 1st engineer; Henry Dillingham, 2d Engineer; Jos. Kirk, Jno. Curry, 3d engineers; W. S. Sullivan, mate; L. C. Bowden, 2d mate; A. P. Hopkins, carpenter; Geo. Douse, 1st steward; Peter Bullard, 2d steward; Jno. H. Hickman, pantryman; Jno. Leary, cook; Ned Spaulding, Manuel Davis, Jno. Livingston, Chas. Slater, Tom Allen, Bill Hickman, Polite, pantry-boy, free men of color.

A meeting of the survivors was held at Borland's Landing, Samuel Bard presiding, at which resolutions were passed exonerating the officers of the boat.

THE LOSS OF THE "RAINBOW"—DIABOLICAL CONDUCT.

Accounts of the loss of the *Rainbow* have been already given; but new developments show flagrant rascality. The Memphis *Appeal* learns by a letter received from David Embree, Esq., Superintendent Inspector of steamboats at St. Louis, that he finds it to be his duty, by the steamboat law, to investigate closely all such occurrences as the alleged acts of incendiarism of the Pittsburg cabin boys and cooks of the sunken *North Star* who had been taken on board the *Rainbow*. That investigation, says the *Appeal*, will show facts in connection with these fiends of a most flagrant character; and will also bring to light some interesting particulars respecting the *filling with water* of the *air-tight* life-preservers, by which many persons were sunk who would otherwise have reached the shore in safety.

Murders.

A WHOLE FAMILY MURDERED.

A letter in the St. Louis *Republican*, dated at Dover, Mo., on the 9th, says: "On Friday evening, a man named Michael Cuddy, got into a skiff with an Irish family, composed of a man, his wife, a boy about ten years old, and a little girl about two years old, at Belt's Landing, about fifteen miles below Lexington; they remained at Waverly that night. On Sunday morning the skiff was found about five miles below Waverly, in a rack-heap, with a trunk and chest in it, broken open. The family have not been heard of since, and Cuddy was arrested near this place to-day. A sack which he carried, contained a number of articles of female attire and some children's socks. This man is accused of the murder of this family.

Five Negroes to be Hung for Murder at Natchez.—Two interesting and long-continued trials of negroes for the murder of their overseers, were terminated at Natchez, Miss., on the 22d ult., by the conviction and sentence of the prisoners. The first murder was that of Duncan R. Skinner, overseer on Mrs. Clarissa Sharp's plantation. Three negroes, Reuben, Henderson and Anderson, some time in May last, entered the room where the overseer was sleeping and beat him to death. They carried the body to the woods, and placed it at the foot of a beech tree, throwing on the ground near the spot the dead man's gun and shot-pouch.

They also saddled his horse, led him to the spot, rode him over the corpse several times, and then turned him loose, to create the impression that the murdered man while hunting had been thrown and killed by the horse. To render this view of the case the more plausible, they wrung the dead man's neck till it was dislocated. The secret was kept for several weeks, until the perpetrators of the deed, no longer able to keep it silent, let it out. Week before last they were tried, convicted, and sentenced to be hung on the 11th of December.

The other murder was that of T. W. McBride, overseer on the plantation of Mr. W. A. Foules. He was waylaid on the 7th of June last, a few weeks after the murder mentioned above, by three negroes, Reuben, Tom and John, while returning from a visit to a neighboring plantation. The murderers pulled him from his horse, beat his brains out with a club, and sunk the corpse, weighted with a ploughshare and the pea of a pair of scales, in a pond. Here it was discovered, and clues obtained to the murderers, who have just been sentenced to be hung, with the exception of Reuben, who, on account of some informality, was allowed a new trial.

The Manheim Murderers.—The murderers of the two women at Manheim, Penn., are in prison. The Lancaster *Express* says: "Anderson remains unmoved, as he is by far the most hardened of the two, and was undoubtedly the leading spirit in the late tragedy. He says that for nine years he never saw the cherries ripen, until this year, having always been in prison at that season of the year. Richards, the younger of the two, is much agitated, and sleeps with his head entirely covered up, as if afraid of seeing the ghosts of the murdered victims rise up before him. When they were taken out in the yard yesterday to have their photographs taken by Mr. Locher, Richards trembled so much that the picture could not be taken until his nerves were braced up with a glass of brandy. Anderson, however, took the matter quite coolly, consenting to sit only on condition that he would be furnished with a copy for his wife. It is understood that Richards has confessed all about the matter, or insists upon doing so, but denies that he took any part in the murder; he asserts that he went to the house with Anderson but did not know the "conditions;" while the evidence is strong against him, amply sufficient to convict him, we have no doubt that Anderson, from his well-known antecedents, was the chief engineer of the infernal plot."

Murder by a Slave.—In Franklin Parish, La., last week, Mr. Thomas N. Hobbs, a planter, was murdered by one of his slaves, Abe. The negro had had his legs cut off to his knees, which, being well padded, he walked on without difficulty. On the day of the murder he had done no picking. Hobbs approached him in front, and was leaning a little over him and in the act of strapping him behind, when the negro seized him by the collar. Mr H. pulled out his knife, when the negro, seizing his arm and pulling it towards him, put the cuff of the sleeve in his mouth, and then succeeded in throwing him down. The knife falling, Abe picked it up, opened it, and at once commenced using it on his master. He first ripped his abdomen open, making a gash of eight or nine inches, cutting upwards towards the ribs. He then stuck his victim in another part of the abdomen, and under each collar bone. Assistance coming up, he was taken off his master and secured. Mr. Hobbs was taken to his house, and lingered with his wounds 18 hours, when he died. Abe was tried, found guilty and hung.

Another Singular Case.—The Harrisburg *Telegraph* says: "A man who gave the name of Adolphus Markel, surrendered himself a few days ago to an officer in Baltimore, assuring him that he had murdered a man named John Patterson, at Germantown, in this State. Marshal Herring, of Baltimore, to whom the story was detailed, thought it proper to detain the self-accused man. The authorities in Philadelphia were written to, and after careful inquiry into the matter, it was settled that no such murder had taken place, and that Mr. Markel was not suspected of any crime whatever. It is a very common thing for men charged with murder to deny their guilt, and flee from arrest, but for an innocent man to accuse himself with the commission of such a crime, and give himself up voluntarily, is a very unusual occurrence. The man is evidently deranged.

Murder at Niagara Falls.—On Friday night last a man was detected, at Niagara Falls, robbing a clothes line on the premises of a hackman named John Highland. H., accompanied by a man named West, proceeded to arrest the thief, and had secured him, when he stabbed Highland in the side and abdomen, cutting him so severely that he died in a few minutes. West was stabbed over the eye, but not seriously, when the murderer was secured. On searching his premises, several thousand pieces were found, which he had stolen during the last four years, and which the owner recognized. The murderer is now in jail, and his career will doubtless be closed on the gallows.

Infanticides.—An Irish girl named Ann Havy, only 16 years of age, is under arrest in Greenwich, Conn., for the murder of her infant child, which she left in a barn, where it perished from exposure. She was seduced by a married man, who has since returned to his family in Ireland.

A young German woman, named Sophia Fenenberger, murdered her infant child at Cincinnati last week. She is in jail.

The Rochester Murder.

PARTICULARS OF THE MURDER OF CHARLES W. LITTLES.

From the Rochester Union, 21st.

We are again shocked to record a horrid murder perpetrated in our city sometime on Saturday night. The body of Charles W. Littles, a young lawyer, who had an office with Mr. Hunter in Smith's Arcade, was found, early yesterday morning, lying on the edge of the river below the Falls—the skull fractured and the head exhibiting the marks of some dreadful weapon wielded with a desperate purpose and with great violence. The body was first discovered by some boys who had gone to the river side to look for the body of Mr. Newhafer, the unfortunate man who was swept over the Falls on Saturday. From where the body lay on the top of the high bank were traces of blood too plainly indicating the sanguinary struggle which had taken place. Just outside of the high fence, at the northwest corner of Falls Field, is a sort of wedge-shaped grass plot, extending from an excavated road to the quarry on the north, to the fence on the south, and the precipice on the west. To reach this plot the murderers and their victim must have climbed up a steep path from the roadway to reach this secluded spot. Here, at a point some eighty feet from the bank, is a pool of blood, and there are other pools near the bank, and marks indicating a dreadful conflict. The body was thrown down the bank, falling perpendicularly some thirty feet, and then rolling down the sloping bank perhaps fifty or sixty more. From this point where the body lodged to the river is at least 150 feet, and over this distance the body must have been dragged and put into the water. It was not, however, carried in so far as to float away into the rapid below. Near the pools of blood on the high bank was found the tip from a lady's victorine, some combs and velvet rosettes worn in the hair; also an arm of a chair. All these evidences were taken by Coroner Quin, with the body, to the police station. Before the body was removed, it was identified as that of Charles W. Littles. Thousands were on the ground yesterday, looking at the evidences of the bloody crime, and the gathering about the Police-office was immense.

Charles W. Littles was about 25 years old, and had resided here some four years, most of the time. He came from Dansville, where his father resides. He studied law with Mr. Mudge, and was admitted some two years since. About two years ago he married a young woman named Sarah Stout, and has since separated from her; but there was apparently a mutual jealousy, perhaps not without cause, existing. The Stout family were suspected of knowing something of the whereabouts and associates of Littles, so they were all taken into custody and testified before the Coroner's jury. Mrs. Littles and her brother, Ira Stout, had each an arm broken on Saturday night, as they say, by falling in Galusha-street. It is a singular coincidence that one of the family should be killed and two others have limbs broken about the same hour, and yet not be in the same vicinity. The brother, Eli Stout, and his wife, and the little boy Stout, it is proper to say, went through the examination as if innocent of all knowledge of the cause of Littles' death.

Of the testimony taken up to midnight, the Jury having been at labor over twelve hours, but little light was thrown upon the affair, so far as detecting the authors of the outrage goes. There can be no doubt but a female was engaged in the conflict where Littles lost his life, and of course suspicion points to his wife as the person. The combs and the rosettes found are not unlike those she wore, and the tip of the victorine found would just make hers whole if placed where a piece is missing. But on this point we prefer not to comment more.

The wounds upon the head were examined by surgeons, who will give their report in testimony. There is a great deal that might be said on this subject in the way of speculation.

Beginning to Understand the Case.

From the Richmond Enquirer.

There are indications of extravagant demands upon the Northern members of the Democratic Party. For them to think and feel relative to Southern institutions as the people of the South do, is quite out of the question, but before coöperating with them as a party we have a right to ask them to concede to us all our constitutional franchises and all the rights which an equitable construction of the Constitution must secure to us. Have they refused this concession? If they have, it is because the principles of the Democratic Party are not set forth in the Cincinnati Platform, *notoriously the work of Southern statesmen, and especially designed as a guarantee of Southern rights.* Northern Democrats stand on that platform. They assumed their position on it freely and without remonstrance or hesitation. They labored, voted, fought for candidates who indorsed it fully and cordially. They bore aggression, abuse, social persecution, and contumely from their Black Republican and Know-Nothing neighbors, because they adhered to the sound and catholic doctrine proclaimed by the Convention of June, 1856. They were on the platform when they helped to win the glorious victory over Fremont. They were on it in their subsequent elections when they attained a Democratic majority in the Northern States. *They are on it now. We see no signs of a disposition on their part to leave it. Can we reasonably ask more? Have we any demands to make of them beyond what they have already conceded?*

The Black Republicans claim for Congress the right to dictate to a Territory on the subject of Slavery. The Cincinnati Platform denies any such right and Northern Democrats adhere to the platform now, as they did a year ago. Why then should there be a quarrel between them and the Democrats of the South?

The people of the South claim the right to settle in the public Territories with their slaves; Northern Democrats acknowledge the right. The people of the South want all the world outside their own borders to let their institutions alone; the Democrats of the North, by their speeches, their resolutions, their platforms and their votes say the South is right in her demands. When Black Republicans have been insulting, aggressive and defiant, Northern Democrats have rebuked them; when the Sewardites have shown a design to trample on our chartered rights, Northern Democrats have held the Federal Constitution up to their gaze and pointed out its provisions, its principles and its pledges. They have proved themselves to be worthy members of the only Constitutional and the only true American Party. They have fully and freely recognized the fact that no valid or valuable union can exist among the sovereign nations which constitute our Federal system, unless all shall be willing to grant to every other its Constitutional rights. The South, through the Democratic platform, has appealed to the North to be let alone in her institutions and her rights. Northern Democrats have seconded and indorsed the appeal. Meeting with us at Cincinnati, they gave a formal declaration of principles and a solemn pledge of fidelity; as long as they adhere to these, no more can be demanded of them.

Jefferson Davis in Reply to General Wool.

Washington, D. C., Dec. 14, 1857.

My attention has been called to a letter signed John E. Wool, United States Army, headed Troy, N. Y., November, 1857, addressed to the editor of the *Flag of the Union*, Jackson, Miss., and published in a New-York paper of Dec. 8, 1857. It purports to be a reply to an exposition which I deemed proper to make, some time in the last Summer, to the unfounded slanders which the said Wool had covertly, through the newspapers and in official correspondence with the Secretary of War, uttered against me. The allegations, which are repeated in his recent publication, having been then sufficiently refuted, and his purpose willfully and maliciously to misrepresent my acts having been conclusively established by the records of the War Office, I deem it unnecessary further to refute his slanders, whether they be old ones revamped, or new ones concocted.

When my exposition above referred to was made, my official relations to General Wool had terminated, and I closed the proof of his gross misrepresentation by denouncing him as the perpetrator of a "palpable and pitiable falsehood." He now seeks to redress himself by the publication of recriminating epithets—a remedy not recognized among gentlemen, and one to the enjoyment of which I now dismiss him.

Very respectfully, yours, &c.,

JEFFERSON DAVIS.

The Buffalo *Daily Times* is dead. Its subscription list merges in that of the *Republic*.

Personal.

Col. Fremont visited Harvard College last week, and was received at the Law School Library by the students. He was escorted by Chief Justice Parker. Prof. Parsons rose after Col. Fremont had spoken a few words, and remarked: "I have been honored by a request from Mr. Fremont to make his apology, which is highly complimentary to you and us all. He says that the classic and scholarly scene by which he is surrounded for a moment took from him the power to say a word. But, gentlemen, let us assure him that we can pardon a momentary hesitation in *speaking* in one who never hesitated when he had anything to *do*."

The late David Watkinson, of Hartford, left bequests of $250,000 for charitable purposes. A fine Library of Reference to be established in connection with the Connecticut Historical Society, is to be started with $100,000; $60,000 are for a Juvenile Asylum and Farm School; $40,000 go to the Hartford Hospital; $30,000 for the support of indigent children; $5,000 for an Institution for reforming discharged criminals; and the remainder to religious Societies, &c. Thirty nephews and nieces receive $10,000 each, or $300,000, besides the quarter of a million otherwise disposed of.

The book-publishers are likely to be in trouble. The *Traveller* says: "We understand that the United States District-Attorney is about to commence suits against several book and music publishers, to recover the penalty of $100, provided by law against persons who make a false entry of copyright being secured in works that have never been legally entered. In most cases it is presumed the omission is caused by carelessness and inadvertence, but that none the less exposes the parties to the penalty.

Hon. William Bebb, Ex-Governor of Ohio, now a citizen of Winnebago County, Ill., has been indicted for manslaughter, for shooting dead one of a *charivari* party at his house last Spring on the occasion of his son's marriage.

Mr. Giddings will, in the course of the present session, prepare a speech on the Slavery question, which he will either read or have read. His usual extempore style is not permitted by his physician.

Speaker Orr has announced his determination to enforce strictly the rule prohibiting the custom of bringing liquors into that part of the Capitol under his especial charge.

Hon. Edward Everett has repeated his lecture on Washington sixty-five times for the benefit of the Mount Vernon Fund, and the sum realized is over $36,000.

George D. Prentice, editor of the Louisville *Journal*, has suffered for two years past from paralysis of the hands. His editorials are written by the aid of amanuenses.

Mr. L. H. Southard, of Boston, says the *Musical World*, has composed a new opera, to an Italian libretto, entitled "Omano," founded upon the story "Vathek."

Jarvis Slade, of the firm of Lawrence, Stone & Co., who attempted suicide at Bath, Me., is recovering in mind and body.

Gen. Rusk's death, it is said, will not be announced in the Senate until the arrival of the Texas Senators.

Charles Mackay commenced his course of Lectures on Poetry in Philadelphia on Thursday.

Miscellaneous Items.

A singular case has been decided in Indiana, by which it is declared that marriage in that State requires no formalities to make it legal, except the mere agreement of the parties; that it is a civil contract only, and differs from other civil contracts merely in this—that it cannot be dissolved, even by mutual consent.

The Georgia sportsmen some time since sent forth a challenge to the world—intended for Great Britain, of course—to run a match race of four miles and repeat, for $100,000 a side, over the Ten Broeck course at Savannah.

The city of Portsmouth, O., is suffering a diminution of area, by the encroachments of the Ohio. Several acres of bottom land have already been undermined and swept off.

The Secretary of the Interior has received a letter from W. W. H. Davis, Acting Governor of the Territory of New-Mexico, calling attention to the necessity of a geological survey of that country.

The family of Harvey McManus, at Brunswick, Me., was poisoned last week by eating minced fish, purchased salt, and defective in quality. One child has died.

A woman named Marsh was burnt to death in Philadelphia last week while filling a burning lamp with fluid—the old story.

An extra session of the Michigan Legislature is called, to meet at Lansing, for the 20th of January. Important public business is assigned as a reason.

A heavy land-suit, involving a valuable part of the town of East Saginaw, Mich., worth $150,000, has terminated at Detroit. The case is appealed.

The Pension Bureau granted in November 1,591 land warrants, requiring for satisfaction 27,168,970 acres.

The Postmaster-General rules that Postmasters are not entitled to allow *per centage* on their commissions to parties mailing lottery circulars.

The Lake Superior mail will run semi-weekly to Ontonagon during this Winter.

The unemployed in Quebec have been attempting riots, which were quickly suppressed.

The artificial propagation of fish has been introduced in Canada with success.

The State scholarships in Massachusetts are going a-begging this year.

Obituary.

Capt. Reuben Butterfield, the oldest surviving settler of Farmington, Mass., died on the 1st inst., at the age of 93. He went from Dunstable in 1781, and settled in a wilderness. There was no mill within thirty-five miles, the nearest settlement twenty miles distant.

Miss Coutts, who has followed the great tenor Mario wherever he has traveled for years past, has just died from the effects of burns incurred some time since by her dress catching fire, just as she was on the point of starting for the opera, to hear Mario once more in the "Barbiere."

An old sailor, Thomas Penny, who was one of Commodore Perry's men at the battle of Lake Erie, died in the Naval Hospital, at Philadelphia, on Tuesday, aged 81.

Wm. D. Chapman, comedian, died recently in San Francisco. He played at Covent Garden, at the Bowery, in New-York, and at the American, in Sacramento.

Mr. and Mrs. Sylvanus Howe died recently at Frankfort, Me., aged respectively 97 and 99; they had been married 78 years.

Hon. Stephen Vickery, an early settler in Michigan, died at Schoolcraft last week; he was Whig candidate for Governor in 1845.

Hon. Wm. Chetwood, of Elizabeth City, N. J., died last week, aged 88. He was the oldest surviving member of the Bar of New-Jersey.

James Goff, one of the volunteers who served actively through the whole Revolutionary War, died in Sangerville, Me., on the 11th inst., aged 98.

Hon. Thos. H. Seymour, United States Minister at St. Petersburg, has sent, through Barings, $175 for the relief of the poor of the city of Hartford, Conn.

Business Better.

The Fall River *News* has the following: "The Anawan, Fall River and Watuppa Cotton Mills will resume operations about the first of January. These establishments employ about 450 hands. The American Print Works are now in full operation, and as they will probably continue running through the Winter, the starting of the cotton mills must soon follow. C. O. Shove & Co. will start their Knitting Cotton Mill next week, on reduced time. They employ about 40 hands. The American Enamel Co. is now in full operation, employing about 40 hands."

The wagon-makers of Belchertown, Mass., deny the statement of the Springfield *Republican* that their business has declined, and add: "It is true that the hard times affect us in common with others, and that quite a number are thrown out of employment, but it is not true that business is entirely suspended, or that anything like 100 or even 50 men are destitute of work.

The State Officer Indictment.—The editor of the Rochester *Union*, writing from Chicago, gives the following detail of an affair to which we have already referred:

"The transaction charged as fraudulent, I understand, on inquiry, to be substantially as follows: The Chicago agent of Mr. Fitzhugh's house—Mr. F. being in Chicago at the time—purchased $15,000 worth of wheat, for which he drew on the Oswego firm for the amount in three drafts of $5,000 each, at 20, 25 and 30 days, the bill of lading accompanying the drafts. On these drafts the cash was obtained at Chicago. The agent (I believe the same man) then proceeded to make out another bill of lading, and made other three drafts of the same amount payable in *ten, fifteen* and *twenty* days. These drafts too were cashed in Chicago; so that *somebody*, whether the Oswego firm or their agent, got $30,000 for the $15,000 of wheat.

The three drafts maturing first were paid; the other three I learn are still held by Messrs. Sturgis, Buckingham & Co. of this city, who look upon them as a "permanent investment!" The parties aggrieved went before the Grand Jury of Cook County, in which Chicago is situated, and procured bills of indictment against Mr. Fitzhugh, and the Chicago agent of Fitzhugh and Littlejohn's Line, whose name I have not heard. The latter was arrested and gave bail to answer. But Mr. Fitzhugh being out of the State, a requisition for his surrender to the Illinois authorities was procured of Gov. Bissell, and an officer was dispatched to Gov. King, at Albany, in order to get his authority for the extradition of the indicted party.

The officer presented himself to the Governor, if my information is not at fault, on the *twenty-first day of November last*. Instead of granting the requisition, I am informed the Governor notified the Commissioner of the matter; and that gentleman was heard on the subject before Gov. King, on the ensuing 28th day of the month; and the result was the application of the Illinois authorities was *denied*."

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

COURT CALENDAR—Wednesday.

Supreme Court.—*Special Term.*—No calendar for Wednesday.

Common Pleas—*Part I.*—Nos. 1800, 1249, 1911, 1912, 869, 1301, 506, 1239, 1462, 800, 894, 1103, 1659½, 1207, 1237, 1519, 1520. *Part II.*—Nos. 1827, 1836, 1838, 1839, 1894, 1864, 1869, 1876, 1884, 1887, 1892, 1893.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—Dec. 22.

Before Judge Ingersoll.

DUTY ON GUTTA PERCHA.

George B. Morewood et al. vs. Heman J. Redfield.—This was an action against the defendant as Collector, to recover back the sum of $1,107 90, exacted by him as duties upon a quantity of crude gutta percha imported by the plaintiffs. The Collector treated it as a non-enumerated article and imposed a duty of 20 per cent. upon it under the 3d section of the Tariff Act of 1846. The plaintiffs claimed that it was only liable to a duty of 10 per cent. under the 20th section of the Tariff Act of 1842, which provides that non-enumerated articles bearing a similitude to any enumerated either in their material, quality, texture, or the uses to which it may be applied, it shall pay the duty imposed upon such enumerated article. They alleged and proved that gutta percha was similar in its uses to India rubber, and claimed that it should pay the same duty, amounting to only 10 per cent.

The Jury found a verdict for the plaintiff, for the full amount claimed.

For plaintiff, Mr. Griswold; for defendant, Mr. McKeon.

The Bowery-Extension Fraud—Fourth Day's Proceedings.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term.

Before Hon. Justice Roosevelt.

Berrien vs. The Mayor, &c., and Charles Devlin.—This case was continued yesterday. *Gervis Prince* was again examined. He testified that there was no such number as No. 613 Pearl-street, or No. 89 Frankfort-street; they were signed on the petition for Pearl-street, but were on Franklin-square; he saw Mr. Mount move the dirt from the front of his premises; he saw some sold; they came into witness' shop to get change; Adam Smith and Francis Pares were not property-owners on the line.

Daniel Remeir, Jr., had paid to remove the dirt, (fifty-eight loads,) at fifty cents a load; he testified as to the dirt being thrown and left on the sidewalk; and, as to the excavations in the street, witness was obliged to alter his house so as to fit the new grade.

Owen O'Conor testified to about the same facts; the grade in front of his premises was left about as before the alteration; his vaults were filled with sand; he applied to Mr. Devlin, when he was Street Commissioner, and he promised to remove it; he finally had to remove it himself.

John Petrie resided in Brooklyn, and had property on the line; he testified that he was charged for fifty square yards extra, when no dirt was taken away; forty or fifty yards of the grading had not yet been done.

Daniel Beakler had purchased sand of Devlin in Franklin-square. It was excavated from below the grade. In January, 1857, a woman fell into a vault opposite his place left unguarded. Thought it was *not* a nuisance.

Richard Dillan employed Francis McIver as clerk. He signed the petition for him (Dillan) without his knowledge. Witness did not own the premises.

Daniel Galliger testified that he relinquished his bid to Alderman Healey, without any consideration, for the benefit of a friend, though the name of the friend was not given. [Here a subpœna was sent to Alderman Healey, requiring his immediate attendance.]

Bartholomew Healey was sworn—Was acquainted with Galliger; was Alderman last Fall; did not remember speaking to Galliger on the subject of the Bowery extension; Galliger did not assign to witness any paper in regard to the Bowery contract; have not and never had any paper of Galliger's in relation to the Bowery grading; had no recollection of receiving any paper from Galliger; had heard Devlin speak of the extension, but did not know whether it was before or after the contract was awarded; did not think that it was before the award of the contract; as to Mr. Galliger's statement, he could not say whether it was true or not; witness had no interest in the contract; did not do anything in the matter at Devlin's request; did not remember getting Galliger to sign anything; Jeremiah Healey is a brother of witness; he was a bidder; he made a default; he had no conversation with Devlin or his brother about taking the contract before it was signed.

Here the plaintiff rested, and the defence first called *James McKimm*, who was a foreman of Devlin's; the work was commenced before October, 1856, and finished about April, 1857; a surveyor was present, and the work in all respects was done according to his direction; saw Petrie on the stand; remembered dirt being carted out of his alley-way, and dumped in the street; remembered the vault where the woman fell in and was killed; remembered vault being filled; it was open before witness came; remembered plaintiff's lot; the earth in front of his house they were prevented from removing by his desire; they cut the street some four or six feet lower than the original grade; the sidewalk was taken down some four or six feet; when they left it the sidewalk was as the surveyor directed; knew of Devlin and Fitzpatrick being partners in 1855 in a couple of jobs.

Cross-examined—Did not know of Fitzpatrick being foreman; saw him frequently on the ground; the last business he knew of his being engaged in was in the Fifth-avenue grading, in 1855; Fitzpatrick owned horses and carts; *did not* know whether they were at work on the job; he knew his horses and carts; he *did* see them there; *he saw them at work there*; did not see Fitzpatrick have charge of them; supposed that he had charge of his drivers; witness did not see any dirt brought out of Petrie's alley-way; could not remember more than ten baskets of dirt being taken from Petrie's cellar; some one at the brush store (Mr. Berrien's) said that they had no right to disturb his sidewalk, and so they did not at first remove it; there was no dirt left in front of his premises when the workmen left the job.

Here the Court adjourned.

Before Hon. Justice Davies.

The People ex rel. Charles Devlin vs. D. D. Conover.—This morning a short argument was had as to the propriety of amending the complaint in this action. The action is the *quo warranto*, to test the title of Conover to the Street Commissioner's office. The error was merely one of form in the pleadings, and was allowed.

Notice—Supreme Court.—The case of Berrien *vs.* The Mayor, &c., will be on the Special Term, before Judge Roosevelt, during the whole of to-day, (Wednesday,) and no other case will be taken up. No Calendar will be made up.

Superior Court—Notice.—An entirely new calendar will be made up for the ensuing January, February and March terms of the Superior Court, and all notes of issue must be filed with the Clerk on or before Saturday, Dec. 26.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS—Trial Term.

Before Judge Ingraham.

The Fire Department vs. Huckenbottom.—This action was brought to recover a penalty of $500 for an alleged violation of the Fire Laws, in the construction of a building in the rear of defendant's premises, situated at No. 204 Bowery. The defendant denied that the building was a violation of the laws, and also stated that it had been altered to meet the approbation of the Fire Wardens.

Verdict for plaintiffs $500.

SPECIAL TERM.

Before Judge Daly.

The People vs. James Mulligan.—Judgment vacated on payment of $500.

The Fire Department vs. Asa Bigelow.—Motion for new trial denied.

John Cahill vs. Patrick Rafferty.—Judgment for plaintiff on demurrer, with costs.

Henry Waterman vs. Jacob Pecare.—Motion to vacate judgment granted.

POLICE INTELLIGENCE.

The Confidence Game—A Canadian Invalid the Victim.

Mr. James Irwin, a young wheelwright, about 30 years of age, residing in Toronto, Canada, arrived in this City on Friday, and stopped at the St. Nicholas Hotel. He had been out of health some time, and was advised by his physician to spend the Winter in Florida. He gathered his earnings together and started on his intended trip. He was to take the steamer for Charleston, S. C., at 3 P. M. on Saturday. At the hotel a gentlemen formed his acquaintance, who pretended to reside in Hamilton, Canada. This gentleman was also going to take the steamer for Charleston, and was very happy to form the acquaintance of Mr. Irwin. The stranger proposed a stroll down Broadway, as the air was bracing, and the ladies abundant and beautiful. Mr. Irwin had no objection, and they started down Broadway. After proceeding a few blocks the stranger happened to think of a bill of $95, for articles which he had purchased at the store of a merchant of his acquaintance, and which he ought to pay before leaving the City. He asked Mr. Irwin to call with him on his mercantile friend, which request the latter had hardly complied with, when, as good fortune would have it, they met the identical mercantile friend in the street. The rest of the story is a "thrice told tale." Stranger No. 1 spoke about the bill, and offered stranger No. 2 a $100 bill from which to take the amount due him. Stranger No. 2 had not the change, whereupon stranger No. 1 asked Mr. Irwin to change the bill. Mr. Irwin was happy to oblige, and immediately gave ten good ten dollar bills for a bogus $100 bill on "The City Trust and Banking Company." Stranger No. 1 asked Mr. Irwin to step into a store to satisfy himself about the bill. Mr. Irwin steps into a store and the two strangers slide. Mr. Irwin comes from the store, sees nothing of the strangers, and is dumb-founded.

Mr. Irwin was not long in collecting his senses. He went to the Police head-quarters and told his story, giving, as far as he could, a description of the strangers. The Police are on the look-out for them. Meantime Mr. Irwin has temporally postponed his trip, as he wishes to remain to identify the parties.

The Eleventh Ward Shooting on Election Night—Death of one of the Rioters—Coroners' Inquest Commenced.

Patrick Vaughn, one of the rowdies who on the night after the late charter election created a disturbance at the Eighth District of the Eleventh Ward, and was shot by a policeman, died at a late hour Monday night, at the City Hospital, from the effects of the shot. The particulars of the affair were published in full at the time according to the official statement made by Captain Squires of the Eleventh Precinct. According to this statement Officer Van Tassell, seeing that there was no other alternative, "drew his revolver and shot Pat Vaughn, and when Pat continued his assault a second shot was discharged, which brought him down." The evidence taken yesterday before the Coroner, as published below, gives a very different rendering of the affair. The testimony of witnesses remaining to be examined will probably put the lie in the right place.

Coroner Hills proceeded yesterday afternoon to the City Hospital, and after impanneling a Jury, entered upon an inquest. The following is the testimony thus far taken:

John Kennedy, sworn: I live at No. 192 Avenue C; the deceased was my uncle; between one and two o'clock on the morning after the December election, I was standing on the walk with my wife nearly in front of where the poll was held, about two doors off; the wife of the deceased called to me to help get the deceased up stairs; he lived over the shed where the poll was held; I went into the poll-room and attempted to get him up stairs to his room, but he was too strong for me; the deceased was intoxicated and had a gun in his hand; I don't know whether it was loaded or not; a man named Tracy took the gun away from him, when Officer Miller took possession of it; the officers commenced beating the deceased with their clubs; they also struck me on the head; I went back into the yard and got over the fence; Officer Duffy met me and took me to the Station-house; I did not see the shooting; I was not drunk.

Eliza Vaughn sworn: I am the wife of the deceased, and reside at No. 181 Avenue C; on the night of the election in December, my husband came home about twelve o'clock and went to bed; I went down to the front door to get my husband's brother to come home, and while standing there my husband came down with a gun in his hand; I believe the gun was not loaded; I asked Mr. Kennedy, the previous witness, to get him to come up stairs; I fastened the front door so that no one could come in; Officer Miller attempted to come in, but as I would not unfasten the door he came in by the rear door; Officer Duffy came in with him; they struck my husband several blows; I opened the back door to let my husband go away, so that they would not kill him; my husband went out the door and was followed by the officers; Officer Duffy caught up a clothes pole lying in the yard and struck the deceased three times, knocking him down each time; after my husband got up the third time, Officer Duffy said to Officer Miller "Shoot," and the latter immediately fired his pistol at him; he fired at him twice; a special officer fired at him once at the same time; the officers left after firing their pistols; myself and some friends brought my husband up stairs, and directly afterwards the officers came and broke open the door and took him to the Station-house; my husband had had no difficulty with the officers; I don't know of either of the officers having been injured; when the officers were beating my husband and firing their pistols at him I was standing in the back-door, about five yards off.

At the close of the last witness's testimony, there being no further witnesses present, the inquest was adjourned till 10½ o'clock this morning at the Coroner's Office. The body is to be buried to-day in Calvary Cemetery. The deceased was a native of Ireland, was 38 years of age, a blacksmith by trade, and has left a wife and two children.

Infant Desertion—Two Women Arrested.—On Monday evening Officer Manolt, of the Twenty-first Ward, observed two women walking through Twenty eighth-street, near First-avenue, having a bundle in their possession, and acting very mysteriously. They finally passed into the hall of a building on the corner of Twenty-eighth-street and First-avenue, and in a moment darting out started off at a rapid gait. The officer, discovering that they had left an infant child in the hall, pursued after the two women, arrested them and took them to the Station-house, where they gave their names as Sarah Spencer and Ann Seylum. They were both respectably dressed, but refused to give their residence. The child had only been born four hours. It was at once sent to Mr. Kellock's residence, in Leonard-street, to be properly taken care of.

About 6 o'clock Monday evening a male child two weeks old, was found in Church, near Warren street. It was sent to the Alms House Department.

A Country Merchant Charged with False Pretences.—Myron Platt, till lately a merchant at Glen's Falls, was brought to the City on Monday to answer a charge of false pretences preferred against him by Mr. Thos. H. Hayden, hardware merchant at No. 79 Beekman-street. Mr. Hayden states in his affidavit of complaint that the accused came to his store on the 30th of May last and desired to purchase some goods on credit, representing that he owned real estate in Glen's Falls worth $7,000, and that he was free from debt. On the strength of these representations he sold him a bill of $1,215 17, and took his notes for the amount. These notes had been protested, and he had since ascertained that the statements of Mr. Platt were erroneous in every particular. Justice Osborn held the accused for examination.

Fell into Bad Company.—Jonas Rogers, a young man belonging to Sag Harbor, while wandering through the streets to take a glimpse of the elephant on his own hook, strolled into a low groggery in Roosevelt-street. While there he formed the acquaintance of a young girl named Mary Riley, *alias* "Curly Mary." A short time after leaving he discovered that his pocket-book was gone, and with it $80 in bills and a promissory note for $900. The girl was arrested, but none of the property recovered. She was locked up in the Tombs by Justice Welsh to answer a charge of grand larceny.

Robbing a Sailor.—Charles Murray, a sailor belonging to the ship *Robert Hastie*, just arrived from Glasgow, got paid off on Monday $90. After receiving his money he went on a spree and was robbed. Officer Conlin, of the Essex Market Police Court, yesterday arrested John Anderson, a sailor, and Mrs. Curtis, landlady of the sailors' boarding-house No. 396 Water-street, charged with the robbery. The pocket-book of the complainant and $19 of the missing money was found on the person of Mrs. Curtis. Justice Brennan admitted Mrs. Curtis to bail to answer the charge, and Anderson, in default of bail, was locked up.

Death at a Station-house.—An unknown man about 40 years of age, was found last evening by one of the First Ward Police, lying grossly drunk at the corner of Front and Moore streets. The officer took him to the Station-house, where he was locked up for the night. Yesterday morning on opening his cell he was found dead. The Coroner was notified.

Among the mails stolen by Tuckerman on the Boston route was one dispatched from New-Orleans on the 7th ult. for Boston. All the inland correspondence, including a large amount of drafts and bills, has been destroyed. Four or five hundred foreign letters have been recovered, with their seals unbroken, and were forwarded by the Liverpool steamer of the 5th inst. from New York.

The following State officers of Alabama have been unanimously reëlected by the Legislature: Jas. H. Weaver, Secretary of State; William J. Greene, Comptroller; William Graham, State Treasurer; William F. Perry, State Superintendent.

MARKET REPORTS.

Markets.... *Carefully reported for New-York Times.*

New-York, Tuesday, Dec. 21, 1857—6 P. M.

RECEIPTS OF PRODUCE—Since noon of yesterday, 17,524 bbls Flour, 4,055 bushels and 500 bags Wheat, 211 bags Barley, 138 bags Oats, 991 pkgs. Provisions, 1,120 bbls. Whisky, and 45 bbls. Ashes.

ASHES—The demand continues limited—prices are unchanged. Pots, $6; Pearls, $6 ℘ 100 ℔s.

COFFEE—The market is quiet, yet firm, to-day. We quote: Java, 16c.@16½c.; Maracaibo, 10c.@12½c.; Rio, 8½c.@10½c. cash; Laguayra at 11c.@12c., Bahia at 8½c.@9c., and St. Domingo at 8½c.@8¾c. ℘ ℔. Stock in first hands, to-day, 134,920 pkgs., including 108,892 bags Rio, 7,877 pkgs. Java, and 8,706 bags Maracaibo.

COTTON—Is depressed and unsettled. Some small lots have been disposed of at about 10½c.@10¾c. for middling Upland, and proportionate figures for other grades, ℘ ℔., but the leading factors refuse these prices for such parcels as buyers require.

New-Orleans Cotton Statement, Dec. 15.

	Bales.
Stock on hand Sept. 1, 1857	7,819
Arrived since	534,293
	542,112
Exported to date	268,376
Stock on hand not cleared, Dec. 15	273,736

DYEWOODS—The market is dull and heavy. Barretto & Co. report sales, since Dec. 8, of 300 tons St. Domingo Logwood at $12 50@$13 25 ℘ ton; 100 tons Jamaica, $12@$12 25, and about 100 tons Savanilla Fustic, in lots, from $15@$18 ℘ ton. During the fortnight the receipts have been very light, but of Fustic, much in excess of the demand. We quote: Fustic—Cuba, $26@$27 ℘ ton, f. o. b.; Savanilla, $15@$16 do.; Maracaibo, $15@$16 do.; Jamaica, $17@$18 do.; Logwood—St. Domingo, $12 75@$13 60 ℘ ton, f. o. b.; Laguna, $26 do., do.; Jamaica, $12@$12 50 do.; Tobasco, $24@$25 do.; Campeachy, $20@$22 do. Divi Divi—$37 50@$40 ℘ ton.

FISH—The market appears quiet, but otherwise essentially unaltered, for the leading kinds.

FLOUR AND MEAL—The market for State and Western Flour is heavy and drooping. The demand is fair, but at prices which do not satisfy the leading factors, although these are anxious to sell. Hence, business is restricted,—sales having transpired to-day of only about 7,200 bbls.

Common to good Superfine	$4 20@$4 25
Extra State	4 40@ 4 60
Superfine Indiana and Michigan	4 20@ 4 30
Superfine Ohio	4 35@ 4 45
Fancy Ohio	4 55@ 4 65
Extra Indiana and Michigan	4 40@ 6 00
Extra Ohio	4 75@ 6 50
Fancy Genesee	4 80@ 4 90
Extra Genesee	5 35@ 7 50
Low to very choice Extra Missouri	5 25@ 7 50

Canadian is again dull and lower. Sales 475 bbls. superfine to extra at $4 25@$6 ℘ bbl. Southern continues abundant and depressed. Sales 1,700 bbls. low mixed to choice extra at $4 75@$7 25 ℘ bbl. Rye Flour is in slack demand at languid prices—$3@$4 25 for fine to superfine, ℘ bbl. Corn Meal is quiet, yet steady, at $3 25@$3 40 for Jersey, and $3 60@$3 70 for Brandywine, ℘ bbl. Buckwheat Flour $1 87½@$2 12½ ℘ 100 ℔s.

FRUIT—Sales by auction, 1,000 boxes Bunch Rai[illegible]; 1,000 half boxes do. [illegible] 40c.@47½c. [illegible] Raisins at $1 [illegible] Figs, in paper boxes, at [illegible] ℔.—all for cash.

[illegible]IN—Wheat is inactive, parties dis[illegible] prices. Sales have been confined to [illegible] red Southern at $1 10 ℘ bushel. [illegible] is increasing. Corn is in moderate [illegible] sustained rates. Sales 16,800 bushels [illegible] for new crop yellow and white Je[illegible] Southern, and 68c.@70c. for old mixed We[illegible]. Rye and Barley are dull and nomin[illegible] continue abundant and depressed, at 45c.@[illegible] Western; 42c.@44c. for State; 34c.@39c. for [illegible] and Pennsylvania, and 28c.@35c. for South[illegible] bushel.

HAY—During the week ending to-day, [illegible] been pretty freely offered at somewhat lower [illegible] —yet the demand has been restricted. We [illegible] Bale Hay, poor to choice, at 40c.@75c.; Loose [illegible] inferior to strictly prime, at 60c.@67½c.; and [illegible] Hay, at 30c.@80c., ℘ 100 ℔s. Straw has [illegible] ceived and sold, only in small quantities, [illegible] Bale, at 50c.@60c. for Rye, and 35c.@40c. for W[illegible] ℘ 100 ℔s.; and Bundle, at $2 50@$4 50 ℘ 100 [illegible]. Some 4,000 bales Hay remain unsold at the [illegible] River Market, foot of Chambers-street, and about [illegible] bales at the East River Market, foot of Broome-street. In Boston, Dec. 21, Hay was in limited demand at $11@$13, cash, ℘ ton, for Eastern. In Providence, Dec. 21, Hay was quiet at $13@$17 ℘ ton for Loose Hay, $15@$20 for Bale Hay, and $9@$12 for Straw. In Alexandria, Va., Dec. 19, Hay was selling at [illegible] @75c. ℘ 100 ℔s. In Mobile, during the week [illegible] Dec. 16, several lots from the Bay were offering at 95c.@$1 ℘ 100 ℔s. No sales from store. The [illegible] price was $1 15@$1 25. In New-Orleans, Dec. [illegible] the market was more active than the previous [illegible]. Included in the sale were 2,000 bales [illegible] $17 50@$18 ℘ ton, and 150 bales Western at $[illegible]. Nothing doing in North River.

HIDES—Are moderately inquired for, and we have to report sales since our last of 2,000 Dry Montevideo at 20c.; 1,000 Rio Grande at 19c.; 2,600 Chagres at 16c.@17c., rejecting bad and water-damaged hides, all on 6 months' credit; 1,449 Maracaibo, averaging 23 ℔s., and 900 Texas on private terms.

HOPS—Continue in slack request at unchanged figures. Crops of 1857, 5c.@9c.; 1856, 2c.@3½c.; 1855, 1½c.@3c., cash, ℘ ℔.

IRON—Small lots of Scotch Pig continue to find buyers at $26@$28, usual credit, ℘ ton.

LEAD—Inactive and somewhat nominal.

LIME—Rockland: 80c. for Common, and $1 for Lump, ℘ bbl.

MOLASSES—The demand continues limited at old prices. Porto Rico, 24c.@30c.; Cuba Muscovado, at 20c.@25c.; Clayed Cuba, at 17c.@20c., and New-Orleans at 33c.@35c. ℘ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Crude Turpentine is in demand at $2 75, but is generally held at $3 ℘ 280 ℔s. The price of Spirits Turpentine has fallen to 39c., cash, ℘ gallon, with sales of 300 bbls., leaving a stock of over 4,000 bbls. in market. Tar and Pitch are unaltered. Resin is quiet, including common at $1 30@1 35 ℘ 310 ℔s., delivered.

OILS—Nothing really new can be noticed in this line.

PROVISIONS—Pork is more active, at, however, lower and irregular prices. Sales 830 bbls., in lots, at $15 50@$15 75 for Mess, and $13 25@$13 60 for Prime, ℘ bbl. Dressed Hogs, 6¾c.@6⅞c. ℘ ℔. Cut Meats continue in good supply and slack demand, at 8¼c.@8¾c. for Hams, and 6¼c.@6½c. for Shoulders, ℘ ℔. Lard is depressed and drooping. The transactions since our last embrace 150 bbls. fair to prime, at 9c.@9¾c. ℘ ℔. Beef continues inactive and languid. The transactions since our last consist of 150 bbls., in lots, at $10@$12 50 for repacked Western Mess; $13@$14 25 for extra do.; $9@$9 75 for Country Mess, and $5 75@$6 75 for do. prime, ℘ bbl. Prime Mess Beef, $18@$23 ℘ tierce. Beef Hams, $13 50@$15 75 ℘ bbl. Butter is in moderate demand at languid rates: 10c.@16c. for Ohio; 13c.@20c. for common to very good State, and 21c.@24c. for prime to choice do., ℘ ℔. Cheese is salable and steady, at 6c.@8c. for common to prime, ℘ ℔.

RICE—Sales 70 tcs., in lots, at $3 25@$3 75, according to quality, ℘ 100 ℔s.

SUGARS—Are in good demand at full rates. Sales 400 hhds. Cuba at 5¾c.@7¼c.; 170 hhds Porto Rico at 7c.@8¼c., and 150 bbls. do. do. at 7c. ℘ ℔.

TALLOW—Sales 7,500 ℔s. prime at 10c., cash, ℘ ℔.

TOBACCO—Is quiet, yet held with more confidence. Sales since Friday last, 57 hhds. Kentucky at 7½c.@15c., with 125 bales Yara, 95 bales Havana and 78 bales Cuba, on terms not disclosed.

New-Orleans Tobacco Statement, Dec. 15.

Stock on hand 1st September, 1857	hhds. 13,806
Arrived since	1,746
	15,552
Exported to date	11,226
Stock on hand not cleared, Dec. 15	4,326

WHISKY—Is plenty and heavy at 23c.@23½c., cash, ℘ gallon.

FREIGHTS—Were depressed and rates favored shippers. For Liverpool: Cotton, 5-32d. ℘ ℔.; Flour, 1s. 9d.@2s. ℘ bbl.; Grain, 5½d.@7d. ℘ bush.; Resin, 2s.@2s. 3d. ℘ bbl.; Beef, 4s.@4s. 6d. ℘ tc., and Heavy Goods, 20s.@25s. ℘ ton. For other ports, proportionate rates.

Spirit of the Trade Circulars.

A. F. DE LUZE'S FLOUR AND GRAIN CIRCULAR.

Per Europa.] New-York, Tuesday Morning, Dec. 22.

Flour—State and Western—The market during the past fortnight has ruled dull. For export to Great Britain, a little inquiry has existed, but the trade have purchased sparingly. With exceedingly mild weather, and the continuation of canal navigation until the 15th inst., large arrivals have taken place. In prices a decline of 35c.@40c. ℘ bbl., on the fortnight, is to be noted.

Wheat—With unfavorable foreign advices, but little has been done for export, while for milling very moderate purchases have been made. In the present unsettled state of the market, quotations are in a great measure nominal. White can be quoted $1 20@$1 40 ℘ 60 ℔s.; do. Red, $1 15@$1 23. Common Western White is offered at $1 15; small sales prime $1 40. Western Red, Winter, $1 06@$1 12; Spring, 95c.@$1.

Indian Corn—In moderate request, principally for home consumption. Southern White and Yellow, new, 60c.@65c. ℘ 56 ℔s.; do. old Yellow, 69c.@71c. Western Mixed, 68c.@70c.

Rye—Quiet, 70c.@73c ℘ 56 ℔s.

Freights—To London, Flour, 2s.@2s. 3d. ℘ bbl.; Grain, 8d.@8½d. ℘ bush. Liverpool, Flour, 2s. ℘ bbl.; Grain, 6d.@7d. ℘ bush. Havre, Flour, 50c. ℘ bbl.; Grain, 12½c. ℘ bush.

BARRETTO & CO.'S PROVISION CIRCULAR.

Per Europa] New-York, Tuesday, Dec. 22, 1857.

The same unchanged inactivity, which we have heretofore reported, has since characterized our Provision market, and prices of every description of Pork and Beef have suffered a further depreciation, the advices of monetary affairs, which reach us by each successive steamer, being of the most unsatisfactory nature, and the consequent and almost total impossibility of negotiating exchange, keeps importers entirely from the market, and the only sales which transpire are to the trade, and to a very limited extent. The receipts from the West, and from some of our Southern cities, are now becoming heavy, and in the absence of sales the stock increases. The decline during the fortnight in price is equal to $1 ℘ bbl. for Mess, and $1 50 ℘ bbl. for Prime Pork, the market closing exceedingly dull at our quotations.

Mess Pork, $15 50@$16 ℘ bbl.; prime $13 50@$14; clear $18.

Cut Meats and Bacon continue very dull, and, with the exception of a few lots of salted middles, taken for the English markets, are entirely unnoticed by exporters. In prices there has been no material change during the fortnight, but the market is very weak, and prices tend downward. Dry salted clear short Middles, 9½c.@9¾c. ℘ ℔.; do. do. long do., 9c.@9¼c.; long middles, dry salted, 8c.@8¼c.; dry salted Cumberland Middles, 8c.@9¼c.; do. and pickled Hams, 8½c.@9c.; do. and pickled Shoulders, 6c.@6½c.

Lard—Consequently upon the unsatisfactory news brought by the *Europa*, and received here on the 14th instant, together with receipts heavier than had been generally expected, prices gave way, and a decline of 1 cent ℘ bbl. has been pretty generally established, although some holders are not selling at present rates. There are foreign orders to a fair extent, upon the market, but in the present unsettled state of financial affairs abroad, there is very little disposition to execute or to undertake any new speculations, although prices and prospects may fully justify it. We quote strictly prime in bbls. and tcs. at 9½@9¾c. ℘ ℔.; fair to No. 1, 9c.: Prime in kegs, 11½c.@12c.

Beef—Unchanged; the market for all descriptions is exceedingly dull, the only movement being in shipments to England, in part, consignments for account of packers. Country prime, $6@$7 ℘ bbl.; Repacked Mess, $11 50@$13 ℘ bbl.; Prime Mess, $20@$24 ℘ tc.

Tallow—In good demand from manufacturers—the stock is very much reduced, and prices well sustained. Prime City and Western, 10c. ℘ ℔.; Ordinary, 9c.@9½c. ℘ ℔.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

THE ADVERTISER WISHES TO RENT a furnished house up town, in New-York or Brooklyn, with suitable arrangements for a first-class boarding house. Being alone, without friends, would prefer a house where rent could be paid in rooms or board, or a party of gentlemen to take rooms and become security for the same. For references or an interview apply to Mrs. C. JACOBS, No. 201 4th-st., New-York.

20.000 OUNCES OLD GOLD AND SILVER WANTED—The highest price will be given. Uncurrent money, jewelry, watches and diamonds bought and sold or money advanced on it, at R. B. DE BARE'S Loan Office and Refinery, No. 56½ Bowery, next the Citizens' Bank.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S DANCING ACADEMIES,

No. 806 Broadway, New-York.

No. 137 Montague-place, Brooklyn.

Classes now open for the reception of pupils.

Weekly assemblies for ladies and gentlemen at both establishments for practice in the Lanciers quadrille, German cotillion and all other dances.

For circulars, &c., apply at either Academy.

MADAME SAUVAGEAU'S DANCING ACADEMY, No. 663 Broadway, opposite [illegible]. Her new system of teaching, combining private instruction, by experienced male and female teachers, with general practice, every afternoon and evening, makes first-rate dancers in a short time. "Les Lanciers" taught without extra charge.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, DEC. 23, 1857.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

The DAILY TIMES is published every morning:—Price two cents; Served at 12½ cents a week; mailed [illegible] a year.

The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES—Three Dollars a year; two copies for Five Dollars.

The WEEKLY TIMES—Two Dollars a year; eight copies for Twelve Dollars; twenty copies for Twenty Dollars.

Terms—Cash invariably in advance.

All letters to be addressed to the "NEW-YORK TIMES, New-York City."

To Correspondents.

Anonymous communications will receive no attention. All articles professing to state facts must be accompanied by the Author's name, not for publication, but as a guaranty of the truth of the statements made.

We cannot undertake to return manuscripts that may be sent for publication.

Voluntary correspondence containing important news, from all quarters of the world, is solicited. If used, it will be liberally paid for.

☞ We desire to repeat our standing notice that, under no circumstances, will anonymous communications receive any attention.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

In the United States Senate, yesterday, Mr. WILSON introduced his bill to secure to actual settlers the alternate sections of public land granted to States for railroad purposes, and Mr. JOHNSON introduced a bill granting to every head of a family who is a citizen of the United States a homestead of one hundred and sixty acres of land on condition of its occupancy and cultivation. The President was requested to communicate a record of the proceedings of the Naval Courts of Inquiry. A resolution was adopted directing the Joint Committee on Printing to ascertain if any additional action is necessary to insure accurate reports of Congressional debates. Consideration of that portion of the President's Message relating to Kansas affairs was then resumed, and Mr. FITCH, of Indiana, led off with an assault on the position of Mr. DOUGLAS. The latter gentleman, in his reply, defended his course with increased boldness, declaring that he intended to stand by the Nebraska bill, the Cincinnati Platform, and the organization and principles of the Democratic Party, and that he *defied opposition, from whatever quarter it might come.* The debate was continued until the adjournment. In the house, the Treasury Note bill, as reported from the Senate, was considered in Committee of the Whole, and at the end of a long and somewhat desultory debate, the Committee rose, and the bill was passed, without amendment, by a vote of 118 against 86. The House agreed to the joint resolution, passed by the Senate on Monday, providing for the adjournment of Congress from to-day until the 4th of January.

Advices from Leavenworth, Kansas, have been received to the 19th inst. At that time Mr. STANTON was still the Acting Governor, although Gen. DENVER had arrived there. The latter, probably acting as Commissioner of Indian Affairs, together with Gen. HARNEY, had dispatched two companies of cavalry, upon Mr STANTON'S requisition, to suppress a rebellion at Fort Scott, in which several lives had been lost. Gen. HARNEY had posted troops at various points in the Territory to preserve order during the election. It was thought that the legitimate vote would be very small; but many Missourians were going into the Territory to vote—which fact, together with Secretary STANTON'S removal, it was thought, might cause bloodshed at the polls. A letter in the St. Louis *Democrat* states that Gen. LANE was shot by a Government official at Lecompton on the 15th. The name of the official is not given.

We have at last received something definite relative to the Minnesota United States Senators. A Democratic caucus of the Legislature was held on the 15th inst., at which HENRY M. RICE and Gen. SHIELDS were unanimously nominated, and, doubtless, ere this they have been elected.

A dispatch from St. Louis, on the authority of an arrival from the Plains, states that the dépôt at Fort Laramie had been threatened by the Mormons, and that two companies of the Fifth Infantry had met with reverses—of what character is not intimated.

On Monday afternoon Mayor TIEMANN was sworn into office by Chief Justice MITCHELL, at the General Term of the Supreme Court. He was presented by the Corporation Counsel, Mr. BUSTEED. The Bowery grading fraud case was continued yesterday, but nothing new was elicited.

The U. S. District-Attorney, having yesterday been apprised, by letter from the State Department, that a fillibuster expedition was on foot and ready to start from New-York, immediately set to work to arrest the vessel, and prevent the threatened violation of the neutrality laws of the United States. Letters were sent to the Collector of the Port, to the captain of the cutter, and to the United States Marshal. The suspected vessel was the bark *Alnah*, which had cleared for St. Jago de Cuba on Monday, and sailed yesterday morning. Captain RYNDERS employed the first steam-tug he could find, and, unaided and alone, went in pursuit of the bark—overtaking, capturing and bringing her back to the City, where she was placed in the custody of Captain HUNTER, of the revenue-cutter *Washington*. She had over fifty passengers on board, besides the crew. The case will be investigated by the District-Attorney this forenoon. Nothing was found on the vessel to add to suspicion that her errand was an unlawful one.

The Special Committee, appointed to investigate the charges against the City Inspector, and Aldermen and Councilmen, in relation to the disposal of market stands on the land west of Washington Market, held another meeting yesterday. The reports of the preceding day's proceedings had created considerable interest in the matter; and, at 2 o'clock, the Committee-room was crowded. Alderman BLUNT was about to proceed with the investigation, when Mr. MORTON, the City Inspector, arose and claimed that, in justice to himself, a majority of the Committee should be present, to decide upon the admissibility of testimony. He did not intend to be held responsible for anything prior to the date of his coming into office. Subsequently Alderman MCCONNELL appeared, and, having taken his seat, objected to the reception of any testimony, unless there was a majority of the Committee present. Then came Alderman DRAKE, and he objected to proceeding unless there was a majority present. He moved to strike out all the evidence that had been taken by a minority. His presence, and that of Alderman MCCONNELL, constituted a majority of the Committee, which consists of five, but both continued their objections to proceeding, unless a majority was there. Alderman DRAKE moved that the Chairman should not take testimony in the absence of a majority, and as he and Alderman MCCONNELL voted for it, it was carried. Alderman DRAKE then moved to adjourn to one week from Wednesday, and as he and Alderman MCCONNELL voted for it, it was carried. Alderman BLUNT then proposed to proceed alone; but the impression being general that the Committee had adjourned, the witnesses had retired. Subsequently Aldermen ADAMS and HOFFMIRE arrived; and when they learned what had been done, expressed strong regret at the postponement. They determined to bring the matter before the Board of Aldermen at 4 o'clock, which they did, and the Board ordered the Committee to meet to-day and to report on the 28th inst. There was a general regret among the members that such a course should have been pursued by Aldermen DRAKE and MCCONNELL, and they were not backward in expressing it during the debate. Alderman MCCONNELL said that if any member insinuated that he had a stand at Washington Market, he would pronounce it a falsehood.

The Police Commissioners met yesterday, Mayor WOOD being absent. After some routine business, a petition for payment of the funeral expenses of the late EUGENE ANDERSON, from Mr. FLORENTINE, Jr., was read. Mr. BOWEN thought the Board had no power to pay the amount, as the funeral was managed entirely by a Committee of civilians, and after a short discussion the request was denied. The Board then went into secret session.

The Republican Ward Associations elected last evening their delegates (five each) to the Central Republican Committee for 1858. The elections were conducted quietly and with great unanimity.

The Republicans of the City in their several Wards last evening elected delegates to the Central and Young Men's Committees.

Forefathers' Day was observed, last night, with good dinners and some speech-making. What the old "New-England Society" did at the Astor House we elsewhere report. The New-England Association, a young and vigorous Society, held its festival at the Everett House, ladies as well as gentlemen partaking in the commemorative reunion. The Jersey City Society, under the Committeeship of H. C. DICKINSON, Esq., and Messrs. GOULD and FISKE, had a good time, too, at Lyceum Hall, in Grand-street,—the *élite* of that thriving town being present.

The annual ball and promenade concert in aid of the Nursery and Child's Hospital, took place at the Academy of Music last night.

Considerable business of inferior consequence was transacted yesterday in the Court of General Sessions. JAMES J. MOONEY, tried for assault and battery on WILLIAM SCHULTZ, was acquitted. MARY RYAN, charged with robbing a farmer, named ROGERS, from Sag Harbor, of a pocket-book, containing $80, was acquitted. JOHN STEWART and THOMAS WILLIAMS, convicted of grand larceny, were sentenced to three years and six months in the State Prison. CHARLES SCHOCK, for petit larceny, was sentenced to the Penitentiary for six months. HEINRICH BEHM, convicted of grand larceny, was sentenced to the State Prison for two years. Sentences were reserved in several minor cases.

PATRICK VAUGHN, one of the three rowdies who created a disturbance at the Eighth Election District of the Eleventh Ward, while the canvassers were counting the votes of the last charter election, and was shot by Officer VAN TASSEL, died Monday night at the City Hospital. An inquest in the case was commenced yesterday by the Coroner, but owing to the lateness of the hour at which it was begun only two witnesses were examined. These two detail the circumstances very differently from the official statement made by Capt. SQUIRES, of the Precinct where the shooting occurred. A man named CANADY, who was arrested with VAUGHN, still remains in custody. The third voter, it will remembered, escaped and has not yet been arrested.

The General Markets, yesterday, were freely supplied with Breadstuffs. These were sparingly purchased, including Flour, which partially declined 5 cents per barrel. Wheat was nominal in value, while Corn was steady. There was rather more activity in Provisions, at, however, easier prices for Hog products, which were being pressed on the market. Coffee, Molasses and Cotton ruled very quiet. Sugars were in fair request at former rates. Tobacco was less active, yet held with increasing confidence. Freights were heavy and languid.

The people of Staten Island, *en masse*, attended a meeting at the Lyceum in Stapleton last evening, to discuss the subject of Quarantine removal, with particular reference to legislative action on that subject during the coming Winter at Albany. Extremes met to talk the exciting subject over.

Are We a Decaying Nation?

The London *Times*, in a recent article, calls attention to numerous marks of age, which, according to it, are making their appearance on the person of our Republic. After a brief exemption from many of the cares and responsibilities, as well as the scars and wrinkles of the nations of the Old World, it discovers in us some of the indications of maturity, and it may be, symptoms of decay. Great cities, with their vicious and indigent masses, living from hand to mouth, are in Europe the sure marks of ripe growth, which may any day commence its downward progress; and have not we our New-York, and Philadelphia, and New-Orleans? In Europe, a desperate competition for the means of livelihood, which throws great multitudes into abject dependence for their daily bread upon the ups and downs of the money market, is one of the characteristics of societies in which age has not only created refinement, but enormous inequalities of condition; and have we not had our "hunger meetings" and bread riots? Wars, and above all, civil wars, are a leading incident in national life. No empire has ever yet, as far as our knowledge goes, marched to its grave without having its path marked by the bloody traces of internecine strife; and are we not now engaged in a war with a rebellious dependency inside our own territory? In eighty years we have assumed the virile toga, wear the beard, are rent by the passions, and can show the scars of manhood. Traits, lineaments, crises, dangers, difficulties, peculiarities both of political and social organization, which, in the Old World, are at once the crown and shame of old nations, whose origin is lost in darkness, and whose history covers many centuries of varied fortunes by flood and field, have settled on us after a career whose commencement men still living can remember. Is there not something monstrous in this precocity? Does not growth so sudden contain within itself the seeds of rapid decay?—are questions which the *Times*, in its article, rather suggests than asks; but if only for the benefit of the little self-examination it entails, they are worth answering as well as considering.

In commenting upon the social phenomena which we yearly present in such number and variety, we, in America, are apt to overlook one fact for the purpose of excusing our short-comings, which our European critics overlook also for the purpose of increasing the weight of our condemnation. We insist upon dating our national existence from the Revolution, with the view of impressing people with the idea that we are wonderful for our age; they with the view of deepening the public horror of our vices. We plead our youth in extenuation of our follies and imperfections; they urge it as an aggravation of all our sins, both of omission and commission. In stating the simple truth, we may have to sacrifice a little of the pride of to-day, but we shall lay a broader and surer foundation for future glory. Our national life in reality began when the first cargo of emigrants from England landed on the continent. The colonial period was our period of infancy and tutelage. A century and a half of civic broils; of constant war, multifarious dangers, trials and difficulties; conflicts with savage nature and more savage men; of all the cares and responsibilities of government, without its fame or dignity, furnished such a school of political training as no other nation, of either ancient or modern times, ever enjoyed. The Pilgrim Fathers brought with them the seeds which had been ripened in the Old World by the meditation of countless generations of prophets and philosophers, and watered by the blood of countless hosts of martyrs and apostles. It was no new tree they planted here, but it was planted on soil such as it had never struck root in before.

The men of the Revolution, who fought through the seven years' war, and crowned their triumph by the production of a masterpiece of political machinery, were assuredly no tyros in the art of government. To talk of WASHINGTON and JEFFERSON as the heroes of an infant people, is a contradiction in terms. The lofty courage, the unfaltering self-restraint, the ripe and rare wisdom, which called the United States into existence out of the revolutionary chaos, were the virtues of early manhood—manhood softened by adversity, matured by great suffering and great toil, ennobled by the worship of a great principle. Whatever blessings we now enjoy date not from the Declaration of Independence simply, but from the day which first saw town government and common schools established on the Continent, and the first settler defend his home from the tomahawks of the Indians. National infancy produces great military chiefs, but not great statesmen.

Though ready to antedate our birth so far, we are not yet prepared to admit that we exhibit many of the signs usually supposed to be indicative of decay. We have our great cities to be sure. But the "*classes dangereuses*" which in Europe make great cities terrible, are not of our creation. The "hunger meetings" were composed of foreigners, whom the misgovernment and decay of others had thrown on our shores. Most Americans born, and most of the emigrants too, find a thousand ways of assuring their daily bread against the vicissitudes of the stock exchange. The residue left in our streets and alleys by the great living tide which yearly rolls over us, are no more an indication of our age or weakness than the mendicants at the door of a palace of the declining fortunes of the owner. The Mormon war is hardly more serious than the whisky riots in Pennsylvania or SHAY'S rebellion in Massachusetts. To suppose that it will leave a wrinkle on our face, is to ridiculously overestimate the importance of our foe, and ridiculously underrate the strength of our resources. The Bancroft of the Twentieth Century will tell the story of the strife in about the same space he will devote to the campaigns of Generals ATCHISON and LANE. With half a continent still unreclaimed, and the other half one-quarter peopled, in the enjoyment of boundless prosperity, with a population which doubles itself every twenty years, and no rival within 3,000 miles, it is somewhat amusing to find the braggadocio of BRIGHAM YOUNG, and the political economy of Mayor WOOD, set down as symptoms of approaching dissolution.

From Kansas.

By telegraph we have rather startling news from Kansas, but it is not in such form as to command full credence. It is stated, on the authority of a letter in the St. Louis *Democrat*, that Gen. LANE was shot at Lecompton on the 15th, in a row growing out of a political controversy with a government official. The letter comes from Leavenworth and is dated the 19th. Of course we have no means of confirming or disproving the truth of the rumor. It is likely enough to be true. What effect LANE'S death would have upon public movements in the Territory, it is not easy to say. It is quite certain that much of the embittered agitation which has prevailed there has been excited and kept up by his personal efforts. In case of actual fighting his services would be very valuable to the party with which he acted; but at any other time he was likely to do them more harm than good.

It seems that up to the date of this letter STANTON was still the acting Governor of Kansas, and that he had taken effective measures, in connection with Generals DENVER and HARNEY, to preserve the peace of the Territory. A "rebellion" at Fort Scott, attended with the loss of several lives, is also reported,—but no details are given, nor have we news of it from any other quarter.

We anticipate reports of a disturbed election on Monday. It is said that many were going into the Territory from Missouri to vote,—and the news of STANTON'S removal, which probably reached there just upon the eve of the election, could not fail very greatly to exasperate the public mind.

The English and American Press.

The Manchester *Guardian*, usually a very sober and reliable English newspaper, seems to have been thrown into spasms of very unnecessary horror by the reported demoralization of society in this country. An editorial in its issue for Dec. 2, thus vents its melancholy musings:

> "We find it difficult to believe the reports which are weekly brought over by travelers, of the marvelous progress which the Americans have made in their emancipation from the fetters of an antiquated and strait-laced morality; and, to our minds—trained according to obsolete maxims in the way in which we should go from our national infancy, and by no means disposed to forsake that way in the later years of our national existence—*it seems to be incredible that any portion of the human race should manifest so supreme a contempt for all that we have been wont to reverence.* When we are told that swindling is looked upon as an almost justifiable and very ordinary mercantile artifice, we find it almost impossible to give credit to such an account of the moral condition of a kindred people. Yet, when we turn to the newspapers, which may be taken as a tolerably fair test of the tone of public morality, we are struck at once by the want of conscience which is displayed in every column, and which speaks volumes for the character both of those who write such sentiments as we there find, and of the public which endures and encourages such publications. It is not merely that here and there such a journal as the New-York *Herald*—notorious for the immorality of its tone—obtains a certain success; though the fact of the great popularity enjoyed by this newspaper is sadly significant. *Throughout the whole, or almost the whole, of the American Press, there is, as compared with the journals of any European country, an absence of moral feeling, and an incapacity to appreciate the dignity of justice, or the reverence due to law, to order, and to the natural laws of right and wrong.* Violence of language, coarse vituperation, and ribald abuse, are faults which may be forgiven; for they are faults which the progress of civilization may be expected to correct. But, when the press of any country ceases to manifest a substantial respect for morality, and, at least, a show of regard for public justice and for individual as well as national rights, there can hardly be any sign which augurs worse for the moral condition of the people at large."

The *Guardian* predicates this sweeping and indiscriminate diatribe upon the solitary fact of General WALKER'S second departure for Nicaragua. It quotes from the *Herald* sundry ridiculous and characteristic suggestions upon the subject; but with this exception, and that of two or three Southern journals notoriously in the fillibuster interest, our indignant cotemporary would find it somewhat difficult to extract from the American press anything that could justify its denunciations.

This sort of abuse from the English press is much less formidable than it used to be. It is confined to a very inferior class of English journals—all the leading newspapers having long since learned that neither justice nor good policy required it. The tone of the London *Times*, which is preëminently the representative of English journalism, in regard to this country, is now uniformly friendly and appreciative; and it seems scarcely worth while for the respectable provincial press of England to pick up the outgrown and discarded habits of their metropolitan neighbors.

Besides, we are less thin-skinned than we used to be. Our reading classes have learned to acknowledge that we have some faults which censure may help us to reform—and that the abuse which springs from sheer ignorance is not of the slightest consequence. As a general thing, we are inclined to think the moral tone of our press quite as high as that of the English—and we are quite willing to rely upon the evidence afforded by the very instance which the *Guardian* cites against us.

THE GOVERNMENT AND THE FILLIBUSTERS.—Mr. MCKEON seems to be still in office. Our City record narrates an official act on his part performed yesterday, in connection with Marshal RYNDERS, which does not look at all like the performance of a man with his head off.

It seems that intelligence was sent from the State Department at Washington of the intended departure of a vessel from this port with men and munitions of war intended for the army of General WALKER at Nicaragua. The District-Attorney and the Marshal at once adopted measures for her detention, pursued her in a revenue cutter to the Narrows, and brought her back to this port, where she now lies anchored under the guns of the revenue cutter *Washington*. She proves to be the *Alvah*, which cleared at the Custom-House on Monday for St. Jago de Cuba, and her owners state that she was conveying materials for the construction of a railroad upon the island of Cuba. The case is to be investigated this morning, when all the facts connected with it will be brought before the public.

How the intelligence of her departure reached Washington, and why the State Department should know her suspicious character before our local authorities, we do not understand. A telegram from the South reports that a vessel having a pleasure party on board was fired upon in the harbor of Mobile, by a revenue cutter, on suspicion of having on board reinforcements for the fillibusters. These displays of vigilance and energy on the part of our Government officers are all very well in their way,—but they come a little too late to be of much practical service.

We observe that Captain CHATARD, of the *Saratoga*, is very bitterly denounced by the fillibuster press of the South for his alleged hostility to WALKER. As yet, however, this animosity does not seem to have exhibited itself in any very damaging style.

PENNSYLVANIA.—The Philadelphia *Press* enumerates *fifteen* of the prominent Democratic Journals of Pennsylvania which oppose the Lecompton movement and sustain the Kansas policy of Messrs. DOUGLAS and WALKER. Nearly every one of those who follow the lead of the President condemn the action of the leaders in the Lecompton Convention and concur in saying that the entire Constitution ought to have been submitted to the popular vote.

Fair of the Mariners' Family Industrial Society.

The Annual Fair of this Society is now being held at the Mariners' Church, corner of Madison and Catharine streets. Yesterday was the first, and to-morrow will be the closing day. The Fair is held in the lecture-room of the Church, which is tastefully decorated with flags, and nautical and floral emblems, arranged by the ladies of the Society. The tables are covered with useful and fancy articles, and each is presided over by a lady. There are Christmas trees covered with good things,—from the boughs of one of them, denominated from the fruit it bears the tree of understanding, depend myriads of little shoes, —there are dead rabbits, not of the riotous kind, but stuffed representatives of the defunct hare, useful as pin-cushions,—there are baskets of all sizes, from minute to monstrous—articles of wearing apparel, made by the widows of sailors—China, books—everything almost that one could wish to purchase just before Christmas. The prices are low, and the object to which the money obtained is devoted is a high one. The Mariners' Family Industrial Society aims to secure remunerative employment to the families of seamen. The sick are visited and relieved, and those who are willing to labor are enabled to. Their handiwork is sold for them at the store of the Society, No. 180 Cherry-street, between Market and Pike streets. The Society has recently furnished a Mariners' Boarding House at No. 173 Cherry-street, where sailors are provided with a comfortable home. The Fair is well worth a visit, and the Society worthy of aid.

News from Rio Janeiro and Buenos Ayres.

By the arrival of the bark *Virginia and Estellina* at this port, from Bahia, we have dates from Buenos Ayres to Nov. 2, Montevideo Nov. 5, Rio de Janeiro Nov. 11, and Bahia 15th. Everything was quiet at the Rio de la Plata.

The new treaty between Brazil and the Republic of Uruguay had not been ratified, and was strenuously opposed by a large party. It was under the consideration of a Committee of the Legislature.

The Brazilian Minister, Sr. PARANHOS, said to be charged with a special mission to effect a league between the Argentine States against Paraguay, arrived at Parana on the 21st of October. He had a long private interview with General URGUZA at his estrancia of San José, and had been received with much cordiality.

From Rio de Janeiro there is no news of importance. The Cantagalla Railroad was inaugurated on the 8th, and the Provincial Government received proposals for another railroad to run from Nitheroby to Compos.

The crisis does not appear to oppress the Brazilians, as the Bank of Brazil had raised the salaries of all its employes.

COMMERCIAL ADVICES.

BUENOS AYRES, Monday, Nov. 2, 1857.

HIDES—Sales of 33,000 from 82@85 rls. silver; 4,000 for the United States at 81½@82 rls.; also, 15,000 at 72 rls. on board, and some of light weight at 79½ rls. silver. Tallow, 23¾ rls. silver. Mares' Grease, 12@13 rls. silver. Exchange on London, ‖69 ℔ ounce. Ounces, ‖329.

MONTEVIDEO, Thursday, Nov. 5, 1857.

Political excitement paralyzes business transactions. Flour—Sales of 2,519 bbls. Baltimore, at 7 12½ on board; 2,328 bbls. damaged without mark, at auction, at ‖11100 currency to ‖11675 currency. In store, 1,002 bbls. New-York Flour.

RIO DE JANEIRO, Tuesday, Nov. 10, 1857.

FREIGHTS—One small vessel for a Northern port in the United States was taken at 40c. COFFEE—Sales 5,500 bags after an almost total calm of ten days. No change in prices.

BAHIA, Monday, Nov. 16, 1857.

SUGAR—Good white finds buyers at 3‖800, and new at 4‖ reis. Old Muscovado sold at 3‖@3‖100 for regular grades; new at 3‖200. NASARETH sold at 2‖600@2‖800 ℔ arroba. COFFEE has suffered some fluctuation; lots from the interior sold at 4‖600@4‖800 ℔ arroba. HIDES—Nothing doing.

WRECK OF A BRITISH BARK—HER CREW BROUGHT TO NEW-YORK.—The Hamburg ship *Donau*, Captain MEYER, thirty-two days from Hamburg, with merchandise and 120 passengers, consigned to E. BECH & KUNHARDT, arrived at this port yesterday, having on board the captain and crew (eighteen in number) of the British bark *Davenport*, Capt. MCKENZIE, of Plymouth, England, who had been picked up at sea. On the 4th inst., in lat. 41° 30′, long. 46° 40′, Capt. MEYER fell in with the *Davenport* in a water-logged condition. She cleared from Lubec with a cargo of lumber and deals bound to Cardiff. Capt. MCKENZIE reports that on the 1st of December he experienced a heavy gale of wind from the eastward, and at night the vessel shipped several tremendous seas, which filled her full of water and rendered her wholly unmanageable. The day afterwards, on the 4th of December, he was fallen in with by the *Donau*, when Capt. MEYER kindly sent his boats, took them all on board his ship and brought them to New-York.

The following is a letter from Captain MCKENZIE to Captain MEYER:

HAMBURG PACKET SHIP DONAU, NEW-YORK, }
QUARANTINE, Tuesday, Dec. 22, 1857. }

Captain MEYER—*Dear Sir:* Myself, officers and crew, late of the bark *Davenport*, of Plymouth, (Eng.,) beg to return our sincere and grateful thanks for the kindness you and your officers have evinced towards us (18 in number) while on board the ship *Donau*, and also in sending your boat to our rescue while on board the water-logged bark *Davenport*, thereby endangering the lives of those in the boat, there being a heavy sea running at the time. We trust that God may prosper you and your officers with every happiness and success. We remain yours, most respectfully,

(Signed,) FREDK MCKENZIE,
Master of bark *Davenport*, his officers and crew.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE

By Telegraph to the New-York Times.

Magnetic Telegraph Co.'s Offices—No. 43 Wall-st., and 181 Broadway

Important from Kansas.

REPORTED DEATH OF GEN. LANE—MR. STANTON STILL THE ACTING GOVERNOR—DISTRIBUTION OF TROOPS DURING THE ELECTION—EXPECTED BLOODSHED.

ST. LOUIS, Tuesday, Dec. 22.

A letter in the *Democrat*, dated Leavenworth, 16th inst., says that General LANE was shot at Lecompton on the 15th by a Government official, but does not give his name. The affair grew out of a political discussion. Much excitement prevailed there.

A dispatch received from Brownsville this morning says that Major RUSSELL, Capt. VAN VLIET and GEORGE N. SANDERS passed down the river last evening, *en route* for Washington. They left Leavenworth on the 19th inst.

Mr. STANTON was still the acting Governor, and apparently with approbation. General DENVER and General HARNEY had dispatched two companies of cavalry, upon Mr. STANTON'S requisition, to suppress the rebellion at Fort Scott, where several lives had been sacrificed. General HARNEY had also posted troops at Doniphan, Atchison, Kickapoo, Leavenworth, Lawrence and Lecompton.

It is thought that the legitimate vote will be very small; but many Missourians are going into the Territory to vote, which fact, taken in connection with Secretary STANTON'S removal, may cause bloodshed at the polls.

ST. LOUIS, Tuesday, Dec. 22—P. M.

Kansas advices of the 19th inst. say nothing about General LANE'S having been shot. The report is not credited here.

Important from the Plains.

FORT LARAMIE THREATENED BY THE MORMONS.

ST. LOUIS, Tuesday, Dec. 22.

An arrival from the Plains reports that two companies of the Fifth Infantry had met with reverses, and that the dépôt at Fort Laramie had been threatened by the Mormons.

From New-Orleans.

HAVANA NEWS—MEETING FAVORABLE TO WALKER.

NEW-ORLEANS, Monday, Dec. 21.

The steamship *Cahawba*, from New-York *via* Havana Dec. 18, arrived here to-day. She reports the sugar market at Havana unchanged. Stock on hand, 95,000 boxes. Exchange on London 113@114. Exchange on New York, 103@104.

A strong feeling favorable to WALKER'S expedition to Nicaragua is beginning to show itself here. A meeting of citizens is called for to-morrow evening.

United States Supreme Court.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Dec. 22.

No. 17.—F. Temple Doswell *vs.* Enrique de la Lauze et al.—Argument for plaintiff concluded.

No. 18.—David D. Withers *vs.* Ransom Buckley et al.—Argued for both parties.

No. 19.—Amos Wade *vs.* Jacob R. Leroy et al.—Arguments commenced for plaintiff and continued for defendant.

The Case of Donnelly.

TRENTON, Tuesday, Dec. 22.

The Court of Pardons met to-day. Petitions were presented from Washington, Brooklyn, New-York, Buffalo, Newark, Patterson and Monmouth County, signed by 3,000 persons, praying that the sentence of death against DONNELLY be changed to imprisonment for life. The case was presented by the Counsel, when the Court adjourned until to-morrow, 10 o'clock. DONNELLY'S father and several members of his family are here. Great interest is felt for the prisoner, and every exertion is being made to have his sentence changed.

Resumption of Telegraphic Communication with Newfoundland.

ST. JOHNS, N. F., Monday, Dec. 21.

After a suspension of telegraphic communication with Nova Scotia and the United States for the past fourteen days, in consequence of the impossibility of repairing the lines at the crossings of rivers where it was swept away by the recent floods, we have just succeeded in repairing damages and confidently anticipate a daily communication with New-York for the future.

Arrests on the Charge of Forgery.

PHILADELPHIA, Tuesday, Dec. 22.

CHARLES M. OTTINGER and SAMUEL SEEDS were held to bail, this afternoon, in the sum of $5,000 each, on the charge of forging the name of WILSON AGER to a large number of notes, of various amounts. Those known to be in circulation amount to nearly $2,000. Others probably have been sold in the interior and in New-York.

Firing into a Steamer by Mistake.

MOBILE, Monday, Dec. 21.

The new steamer *Virginia*, which made her first trip, yesterday, with an excursion party, was fired into by the revenue cutter, under the impression that she was bound on a fillibuster expedition. No damage was done.

Nomination of United States Senators in Minnesota.

CHICAGO, Tuesday, Dec. 22.

At a Democratic Caucus of the Legislature of Minnesota Territory, held on the 15th inst., HENRY M. RICE and General SHIELDS were unanimously nominated for United States Senators.

Sentence of a Murderer.

BALTIMORE, Tuesday, Dec. 22.

CLAGGETT, who was convicted of murder in the second degree for killing JEROME B. WHITE, about two months since, was this morning sentenced to imprisonment for ten years and six months. The motion for a new trial was withdrawn.

Fire at Brattleboro', Vt.

BRATTLEBORO', Vt., Tuesday, Dec. 22.

GEORGE SARGENT'S barn, situated near this place, was destroyed by fire last night, together with 18 head of cattle, a horse, several hogs, and a large quantity of hay and grain. The burning was the work of an incendiary.

Election in Toronto.

TORONTO, C. W., Tuesday, Dec. 22.

The Toronto city election, held yesterday and to-day, resulted in the election to Parliament of GEORGE BROWN, the leader of the Opposition, and ROBINSON, Ministerialist. There has been no serious rioting.

The Southern Mail.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Dec. 22.

No mail has been received to-day from points South of Petersburg, Va.

HENRY POTTER, Judge of the United States District Court of North Carolina, died at Fayetteville, in that State, on Sunday last, aged 93.

Weather Reports.

BUFFALO, Tuesday, Dec. 22—8 P. M.

The weather here is cloudy and cold, with a light northwest wind.

BOSTON, Tuesday, Dec. 22.

Rain fell heavily this afternoon. The sky is overcast and the weather mild, with indications of clearing up this evening.

ALBANY, Tuesday, Dec. 22—P. M.

The weather here is clear and cold. A strong west wind is blowing and there are indications of a "cold term."

PHILADELPHIA, Tuesday, Dec. 22.

The weather here, this evening, is mild, cloudy and windy.

Movements of Southern Steamers.

SAVANNAH, Tuesday, Dec. 22.

The screw steamship *Thomas Swann*, of Cromwell's Line, arrived here on Sunday, from New-York.

The steamship *Florida* arrived here to-day, in fifty-seven hours from New-York.

CHARLESTON, Tuesday, Dec. 22.

The screw steamship *Memphis*, of Cromwell's Line, from New-York, arrived here at an early hour this morning.

CHARLESTON, Tuesday, Dec. 22.

The United States Mail steamship *Nashville*, Capt. L. M. MURRAY, from New-York, arrived here at 9 o'clock this morning.

FILLIBUSTERS.

The U. S. Government Orders the Bark Alnah to be Detained.

OFFICIAL CORRESPONDENCE.

An Exciting Tug-Race—The Alnah Captured in the Lower Bay and Brought Back to Port.

Yesterday forenoon, about 10 o'clock, Mr. MCKEON, United States District-Attorney, received the following letter from the State Department at Washington:

DEPARTMENT OF STATE, }
WASHINGTON, Dec. 21, 1857. }

To John McKeon, Esq., United States District-Attorney, New-York:

SIR: The Department has reason to believe that a vessel named the *Alnah* is about to leave New-York, with persons on board intended for an illegal expedition against Nicaragua. Your attention is invited to the subject, in order that, if the proof which may be obtainable should warrant, the person or persons who may have set on foot the expedition may be prosecuted according to law.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
LEWIS CASS.

Immediately upon the receipt of this information the District-Attorney sent letters to the Collector of the Port, the captain of the United States Revenue Cutter, and to the United States Marshal, invoking their assistance to intercept the suspicious vessel, and prevent any infraction of the laws of the United States. In reply, Mr. MCKEON received the following from the Collector:

CUSTOM-HOUSE, NEW-YORK, }
COLLECTOR'S OFFICE, Dec. 22, 1857. }

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of this date relative to the bark *Alnah*, and in reply, to state that said vessel cleared from this port on yesterday for St. Jago de Cuba. I have instructed Captain HUNTER, who is in command of the revenue-cutter *Washington*, to prevent her departure from this port if she have not already sailed.

I am, very respectfully,
AUGUSTUS SCHELL, Collector.
Hon. JOHN MCKEON, U. S. Dist. Att'y.

The following letter was directed to Marshal RYNDERS:

SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW-YORK, }
U. S. DISTRICT-ATTORNEY'S OFFICE, }
NEW-YORK, Dec. 22, 1857. }

SIR: I have received from the State Department notice that there is reason to believe that a vessel named the *Alnah* is about to leave New-York with persons on board intended for an illegal expedition against Nicaragua.

I take the liberty of suggesting that you immediately take measures to prevent, if possible, any violation of the laws of the United States. Yours, &c.,
JOHN MCKEON, U. S. District-Attorney.
ISAIAH RYNDERS, Esq., U. S. Marshal, &c.

Capt. RYNDERS had also received a letter from Washington, similar in its import to the one to Mr. MCKEON, and immediately dispatched his deputies to reconnoitre the East and North Rivers, and Brooklyn. Mr. NEWMAN, of the District-Attorney's office, also went in search of the Fillibuster, and, with the assistance of a barge and men from Whitehall, ransacked the harbor from the Battery to Greenpoint, without, however, finding any sign of the suspicious craft. The Collector replied to Mr. MCKEON that the *Alnah* had cleared for St. Jago de Cuba on Monday.

Capt. RYNDERS, after sending off his deputies, started for the Whitehall barge-office. Here he ascertained that a bark, bearing the description of the *Alnah*, hauled into the stream on Monday, and anchored near Bedlow's Island. No such vessel, however, could now be seen there, and it was evident she must have put to sea under cover of the fog which prevailed early yesterday morning. As not a moment was to be lost, the Marshal hailed the first steam-tug which he saw, and in five minutes more the little steam-tug *Pope Catlin* was alongside the pier, and the Marshal was on her deck. "Down the bay," said the Captain, with a significant gesture, "and get up all the steam you can." By the aid of the glass two vessels were seen entering the narrows. On the tug steamed in pursuit. Before they had come up with the fugitives, however, they were observed to be a brig and ship, and the captain of the tug considered it useless to proceed further. Captain RYNDERS soon discovered, however, another vessel further down the Bay, in tow of a small steamer. Handing the glass to the captain of the tug, he asked him what kind of a craft *that* was. "That is a bark," said the captain of the tug. "Then give him chase, and stir up the fires down below," said the Marshal, at the same time descending into the fire-room and aiding with his own hands the firemen to generate more steam. The bark was discovered to be in tow of the steamer *R. L. Mabie*, a fast tug, and the vessel also had some sail set, so that it began to be doubtful which would win the race.

The Marshal's tug at last got near enough to discover that the bark had a large number of men upon her decks. "What shall we do if they resist us?" inquired the tug-master; "you see they are strong-handed." "Never mind that," replied the Marshal; "lay me alongside of her and I'll bring her to." By this time they had got within hail, when the Marshal sung out to the Captain of the *Mabie*, "I'll fix you when I get you in New-York to-morrow," and presenting that clenched fist which has so often brought Tammany to a stand-still before now. A signal to stop the engine instantly followed this threat from the Captain, and in another moment the *Pope Catlin* was abreast of the bark. All hands now stood in silent astonishment on board the bark, apparently wondering what all this should mean. Stepping on to her deck, Captain RYNDERS said, "I am the United States Marshal, and I am here to arrest you." "By what authority?" inquired the bark Captain, who had come forward, and now stood facing the Marshal. "By my own authority, Sir," answered the Marshal, "as an officer of the United States; and I order you to put this vessel's head toward New-York, for I shall carry you back." As it was plain he was in earnest, and not to be trifled with, the Captain surrendered. The vessel was put about, and by 1½ o'clock she was anchored under the guns of the revenue cutter *Washington*. On the way up the Bay Captain RYNDERS was invited into the cabin, when he was not a little surprised to recognize some familiar faces, among them several ladies, who were the last persons he expected to meet under such circumstances. In fact, the Marshal began half to suspect that there might be some mistake about this fillibuster after all. He first took a glass of champagne with the party on board, and then busied himself in a survey of the vessel, her passengers and equipments. There were 54 passengers on board, besides the crew. On searching the vessel's hold nothing was discovered to show her a fillibuster. The case will be investigated this morning by the United States District-Attorney.

Amusements.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—"Robert le Diable" will be played to-night with LA GRANGE, FORMES, BIGNARDI, &c., in the cast.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE.—The revival of the "Corsican Brothers" at this house on Monday, cannot be considered a success. Indeed the revival altogether was not calculated to this result, for the cast was by no means strong, nor the production in other respects commendable. Mr. JORDAN in the first act was excellent, but subsequently became slow, owing no doubt to the very bad support he received. Mr. WHEATLEIGH, as *Chateau Renaud*, offered all the resistance that extreme heaviness could impart to a naturally ponderous *rôle*. The other characters, with the exception of *Mme. dei Franchi*, by Miss WELLS, were wearisome and beneath notice. The only thing which is really excellent in this revival is a new kind of trap through which the apparition appears. It is the most effective mechanical contrivance of the kind we have ever seen.

Miss KEENE has an old-fashioned Christmas pantomime in preparation, and will present it to her patrons on Thursday evening.

Mayor Tiemann Sworn into Office—Proceedings of the Court.

SUPREME COURT—General Term.

Before Hon. Justices Mitchell, Roosevelt, and Clerke.

On Monday afternoon, as the Croton Aqueduct case was on. His Honor, Mayor Daniel F. Tiemann, entered the General Term room, accompanied by Corporation Counsel Mr. Richard Busteed.

During a pause in the argument, Mr. Busteed asked if the Court would do him the favor to suspend the hearing of the case for a moment. Mr. Tiemann, the Mayor elect, was present, and desired to take his oath of office.

The Court assented, and the Chief Justice, Mr. Justice Mitchell, descended from the bench for the purpose of administering the oath. Mr. Officer Bertholf handed the Bible to Mr. Tiemann, and his Honor administered the oath in the usual form; the Mayor swearing to support the Constitutions of the United States and State of New-York, and to well and truly perform all the duties of the office of Mayor of this City. [This proceeding is a new one. Heretofore the new Mayor has been sworn in on New-Year's Day by the retiring Mayor. But the new Charter provides for the "swearing in" on or before the 1st of January.

After the ceremony was performed, the Judges shook hands with the new Mayor, congratulating him on his election, and wishing him a successful and pleasant reign. His certificate was signed, and the ordinary business of the Court was resumed.

☞ The little girl, aged 12, of Smith Ruland, of Patchogue, L. I., went early to school, on Monday morning, and helped to make the fire. Very soon after her clothes took fire. Rushing into the street, Mr. William J. Horton, who was passing, tore off his coat and wrapped it around her, thus smothering the fire and saving the girl's life. She was so badly burned, however, that little hope was entertained of her recovery. She was a remarkably bright child, and all her neighbors grieve over the sad misfortune.

☞ Colored Grammar School No. 1 gave a satisfactory concert and exhibition last evening, under the musical direction of Prof. G. W. Petit. Recitations, dialogues, songs in great variety, composed the entertainment, which was well attended and much enjoyed.

☞ The election for officers of the Mercantile Library Association of Brooklyn takes place to-day. In our advertising columns will be found a list of the "regular nominations," with a card from several gentlemen whose names have been placed upon the "independent" ticket, and also an address in reply to their statements and on behalf of that ticket.

[Advertisement.]

Coal Lands above Carbondale.—Capt. Brennan has developed upon his lands, north of Carbondale, three veins of Anthracite—yielding 21 feet of pure Coal—equal in quality to any found in the country. He has thus been rewarded for his laborious investigations in a field whence no coal has yet been marketed, and where it was generally supposed none existed worth the working.

Capt. B. expects to arrange with the Delaware and Hudson Canal Company to transport this Coal, which he computes by millions of tons; and it is probable that said important concern will soon be called on to increase its capacity to meet the pressing calls of this Northern coal field.

[Advertisement.]

☞ S. Coates, manufacturer of Portable Gas Works, under the patent of the Maryland Portable Gas Company, ddsires to call public attention to the improved apparatus sold by him, and designed chiefly for country residences, factories, hotels, &c.

These works are safe, cheap, efficient and simple in their construction, and warranted to give entire satisfaction.

Office No. 376 Broadway, New-York, where descriptive circulars may be obtained. S. Coates.

[Advertisement.]

"Boreas, the Spirit of Air."—This magnificent pantomime at Purdy's National Theatre, must have surprised all who beheld it last evening, as it certainly is the most brilliant affair ever placed upon the stage. It must have a long and successful run. It is announced for every night this week and on Christmas afternoon. This evening the much-admired drama of "Wallace" will precede it, and "The Mountain Sylph" will conclude the entertainment.

[Advertisement.]

Christmas Presents.—Nothing could be more appropriate as a present to a lady than a case of MURRAY & LANMAN'S FLORIDA WATER, the most delicious toilet wash and perfume of the day. Sold by D. T. Lanman & Co., No. 69 Water-street, and by all Druggists, at 50 cents per bottle.

[Advertisement.]

☞ The Holidays are coming, and everybody ought to prepare for the festive season by procuring new garments, etc. Many gentlemen will want new Hats, and, of course, Knox is the man to furnish them. His store, No. 212 Broadway, corner of Fulton-street, is daily crowded by men of taste.

[Advertisement.]

Herring's Patent Champion Fire-Proof Safes.—Nos. 135, 137 and 139 Water-street, and No. 251 Broadway, corner Murray-street, New-York.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

CLOTHING.

JAMES WILDE, Jr., & CO., No. 27 Park-place,
and
No. 24 Murray-st.,
will continue to sell for a few weeks longer
their large and well-made
WHOLESALE STOCK OF CLOTHING
AT RETAIL FOR CASH,
at much less than wholesale prices.

CURTAIN MATERIALS AND WINDOW SHADES, CHEAP FOR CASH.

KELTY & FERGUSON,
No. 291 Broadway,

Have a full and choice stock of BROCATEL, SATIN DE LAINE, WORSTED DAMASKS, CORNICES, which are now offered at less than cost of importation.

WINDOW SHADES.

Our Stock of WINDOW SHADES is the largest in NEW-YORK, and our superior manufacturing facilities enables us to offer them at less than other houses.

AN ELEGANT PRESENT

FOR A WIFE,
DAUGHTER,
SISTER, or
FEMALE FRIEND:
A GROVER & BAKER
FAMILY SEWING MACHINE.
For sale at No. 495 Broadway, New-York.

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Waupun, Wis., Aug. 24, 1857.

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DIED.

Myers.—In this City, on Monday, Dec. 22, Mrs. Lucy Ann Myers, widow of the late John Myers.

The friends of the family, and of her brother, Nathaniel P. Labarte, are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her son in-law, Charles J. Evans, No. 16 Cottage-place, on Wednesday next, at 2 o'clock P. M.

Strahan.—In this City, on Tuesday morning, Dec. 22, John Strahan, in the 60th year of his age.

The friends and acquaintances of the family, and of his sons-in-law, Thomas Kerr and Alexander Annett, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 30 Suffolk st., on Thursday afternoon, at 1 o'clock, without further invitation.

Bowne.—In this City, on Tuesday morning, Dec. 22, Abby, daughter of the late Robert L. Bowne, of this City. Her funeral will take place from No. 41 East 29th st., this afternoon, at 1 o'clock. Her relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend, without further invitation.

Davis.—In this City, on Tuesday, Dec. 22, Lucy A. Davis, in the 55th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her brother, Mr. Charles Davis, No. 114 West 16th-st., this (Wednesday) morning, at 10½ o'clock, without further invitation. Her remains will be taken to Greenwich, Conn., for interment.

Barr.—In Brooklyn, on Sunday, Dec. 20, of disease of the heart, John Barr, aged 59 years.

The friends of the family are requested to attend his funeral, from his late residence, in Pacific-st., near Powers, on Wednesday, Dec. 23, at 2 o'clock P. M. His remains will be taken to Greenwood for interment.

Lockwood.—In Brooklyn E. D., on Tuesday morning, Dec. 22, Lucinda M., daughter of the late Philip P. Lockwood, in the 25th year of her age.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, on Thursday, at 1 o'clock, from her late residence, No. 46 1st-st., corner South 9th st.

Willcox.—At Morrisania, on Monday, Dec. 21, of typhoid fever, Isabella Franklin, daughter of Samuel L. Willcox, aged 17 years, 4 months and 16 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, without further invitation, from St. Paul's Church, corner of Union-av. and South 2d-st., Williamsburg, on Thursday, at 1½ o'clock P. M.

Bird.—At Tompkinsville, Staten Island, on Tuesday, Dec. 22, Jane Louisa, daughter of C. P. and Lydia Bird, aged 2 years and 22 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are requested to attend the funeral, to-morrow, Dec. 23, at 1 o'clock, P. M., from the residence of her father, at Tompkinsville.

Tuthill.—In Hoboken, N. J., on Tuesday, Dec. 22, Daniel L. Tuthill, in the 55th year of his age.

The friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral on Thursday, Dec. 24, at 10 o'clock A. M., from his late residence, No. 11 Hudson-terrace. His remains will be taken to Jamaica, L. I., for interment.

Jones.—At Riverside, Islip, L. I., on Sunday, Dec. 20, Sarah M., wife of John A. Jones, late of Philadelphia.

Smith.—At the Manor of St. George's, Suffolk Co., N. Y., on Friday, Dec. 18, William Smith, Esq., in the 81st year of his age.

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VASES, &c., &c., &c.
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CASTERS, LIQUOR-STANDS, &c.
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Or rather—a column of steam"

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While they feel deeply sensible of the honor conferred upon them and highly appreciate the kindness and good feeling of those gentlemen who have done them the honor to mention their names in so distinguished a connection, they feel it a duty which they owe as honorable men, to give notice that having been nominated on the REGULAR TICKET, headed LEWIS ROBERTS for President, they will use what influence they may have to ensure the success of that ticket. (Signed)

Henry Hill, Geo. R. Bowman, W. A. Gellatly,
Gilbert L. Haight, Henry P. Journeay, Wm. R. Bliss,
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Brooklyn, Dec. 22, 1857.

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J. C. Dey	No. 1 Fulton-av.
H. F. C. Eckhoff	No. 160 Smith st.
S. Gnender	No. 96 Bridge-st.
A. T. Hegeman	No. 139 Jay-st.
C. & A. Hovet	No. 381 Myrtle-av. and Court.
J. Hendrickson	Classon-av., near Fulton-av.
W. M. Holmes	No. 158 Court st., cor. Baltic.
J. H. Lynde	Myrtle av., cor. Adelphi st.
H. Oakley	No. 203 Adams-st.
Purgord & Albricht	No. 248 Bridge & 191 York-st.
H. Poebergh	Smith-st., cor. Church.
H. A. Phillips	No. 228 Court-st. cor. Degraw.
M. R. Robbins	Cor. Kent and Myrtle-avs.
Scranton & Co	130 Atlantic and 98 Carroll-st.
Charles A. Silver	No. 270 Washington-st.
Stephen Sutton	No. 181 Fulton st.
Swayne & Finkle	No. 55 Myrtle-av.
H. C. Steneck	Smith st., corner Church.
L. Smith	No. 417 Atlantic-st.
James Thompson	No. 107 Atlantic-st.
Tiencken & Seebeck	Myrtle av., corner Bridge-st.
D. S. Taws	No. 152 Fulton-st.
Henry Von Glahn	No. 91 Prospect, cor. Adams st.
C. Von Glahn	Cor. Dean and Nevins sts.
H. W. Wheeler	No. 233 Fulton-st.
D. Williams	No. 149 Court-st.
S. E. Walter	Fulton-av., near Classon-st.
Wells & Hedges	No. 11 Atlantic-st.

WILLIAMSBURG, or E. D.

E. E. Bunce	Corner Colyer and 2d-sts.
J. W. Corwin	No. 67 South 7th-st.
E. Ferry	No. 116 South 6th-st.
Ball & Dickinson	No. 193 Grand-st.
F. M. Hart	No. 173 4th, cor. North 1st-st.
John Loughran	Corner South 7th and 4th sts.
John McGuire	South 4th-st.
J. Mead	Corner South 4th and 5th sts
F. C. Phillips	Nos. 169 and 171 4th-st.
R. T. Smith	Corner South 2d and 3d sts.
G. T. Totten	2d-st., corner South 6th.

WHOLESALE DEPOT at
A. N. THOMPSON & CO.'S,
Nos. 221 and 223 Fulton-st., New-York.

HOLIDAY GIFTS.

USEFUL AND ORNAMENTAL.

Gilt French China dinner sets, 148 pieces	$42 00
White French China dinner sets, 149 pieces	26 00
Colored and gilt French China dinner sets	45 00
White French China tea sets, 44 pieces	3 25
Gilt band French China tea sets, 44 pieces	6 45
Colored and gilt French China tea sets, 44 pieces	10 25

All to be sold at the above prices, the discount upon usual rates being

NEARLY 50 PER CENT.
W. J. F. DAILEY & CO.
631 and 633 Broadway, between Houston and Bleecker sts.

HOLIDAY PRESENTS.—RICHARDS KINGSLAND & CO. will sell at auction, at their salesroom No. 364 Broadway, corner of Franklin-st., TO-DAY, at 10½ A. M., a superb collection of Watches, Diamonds, Bracelets, Pins, &c.; Ormolu and Gold Bijouterie, and every description of fancy and sterling goods for holiday presents. Call early and buy at your own prices. Every article warranted. RICHARDS KINGSLAND & CO., Auctioneers, No. 364 Broadway.

NEWSPAPERS.—BACK NUMBERS OF THE NEW-YORK TIMES FOR SALE.—Numbers containing the speech of Hon. S. A. Douglas and President's Message. Also, bound file of 1856. Apply at subscription desk.

FIFTEEN-DOLLAR SEWING MACHINES.—The most simple, accurate and reliable of all cheap machines are the GIBBS' PATENT FIFTEEN-DOLLAR SEWING MACHINES. There is nothing more useful and acceptable for a holiday gift. Call and examine, at No. 480 Broadway.

DRY GOODS.

PANIC PRICES! PANIC PRICES!!

IN RICH DRESS GOODS
at
CHAS. HEARD & CO.'S, No. 301 Grand-st.
FOR HOLIDAY PRESENTS
WE WILL OFFER
Rich SILKS at Panic Prices.
Rich DE LAINES at Panic Prices.
Rich SAXONY PLAIDS at Panic Prices.
Rich TRAVIATA PLAIDS at Panic Prices.
Rich DUCAL POPLINS at Panic Prices.
HOUSEKEEPERS
WILL FIND
SHEETINGS,
SHIRTINGS,
TABLE LINENS,
BLANKETS,
FLANNELS, &c. &c.
AT THE LOWEST PANIC PRICES.
In order to fully understand the meaning of
PANIC PRICES,
PAY A VISIT TO
CHAS. HEARD & CO.'S,
No. 301 Grand-St.

CHEAP EMBROIDERIES FOR THE HOLIDAYS,

AT THE GREAT ASSIGNEES' SALE,
Columbian Hall, No. 281 Grand-st.

500 Swiss and Cambric sets, 2s.
500 fine Swiss and Cambric sets, 5s.
500 super. Swiss and Cambric sets, from 8s. to 12s.
Real French Swiss and Cambric sets, from $2 to $5.
1,000 Swiss and Cambric Sleeves, 1s. 6d. to 14s.
1,000 Swiss and Cambric Collars, from 12½c. to $3.
1,000 Needlework Linen Cambric and Lawn Handkerchiefs, from 12½c. to $5.
Cambric and Swiss Bands and Flouncing, from 12½c. to $2 50.
Cambric and Swiss Inserting and Edgings, from 6c. to $1 per yard.

A saving of one half can be effected by purchasing from this sale.

C. G. HOOK, one of the Assignees.

JAMES GRAY & CO.

Have just opened a large assortment of
EVENING ROBES,
which will be sold at greatly reduced prices.
FLOUNCED ROBES, from $4 upwards.
No. 729 Broadway, corner of Waverley-place.

DRY GOODS.

ADDITIONAL AND FURTHER REDUCTION IN PRICES,

To effect the absolute and immediate sale of the large stock of goods at

COLUMBIAN HALL, No. 281 GRAND-ST.

The assignees have subjected the whole to a further immense reduction from former prices, and would invite special attention to the

Plain and Fancy Dress Silks,
Irish Poplins, Ducals and Albonis,
French and English Merinos,
Saxony Plaids,
Cloaks, Shawls,
Linen Damask Table-cloths, Napkins and Doilies,
Blankets, Quilts and Counterpanes,
Lace and Muslin Curtains and Draperies,
Embroideries, Hosiery and Gloves.

Immediate attention is solicited to this sale. It is the greatest chance ever offered to purchasers of Holiday Presents and Goods to replenish the Housekeeper's storeroom.

On and after the 1st of January the Assignees will be prepared to receive offers for the entire balance of the Stock with the business stand. Terms cash.

CHARLES G. HOOK, One of the Assignees.

CLOAKS! CLOAKS! CLOAKS!

BRODIE'S
CELEBRATED CLOAKS
ARE NOW
STILL FURTHER REDUCED IN PRICE,
in order to
CLEAR OUT
HIS
ENTIRE STOCK,
if possible,
DURING THE HOLIDAYS.
WONDERFUL BARGAINS!
No. 300 Canal-st., New-York.

BULPIN'S GREAT SALE OF FURS.

ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS.

ALL OF GENUINE MATERIAL AND MANUFACTURE.

Beautiful sets of Mink at	$25
Extra sets of Mink at	$30
Extra large Mink Capes at	$60
Extra large Mink Capes, of rich dark shade, at	$70

A splendid assortment of Fur Gloves.

Also,
Muffs, Cuffs, Gauntlets, Tippets, &c., &c.
OF GENUINE WELL-SEASONED SKINS,
AT HALF THE USUAL PRICES.

Ladies are cautioned against purchasing second-hand moth-eaten goods, which are now being offered in different parts of the City, and which are really dear at nothing.

No. 361 Broadway.

EXTRA NOTICE.

MINK CAPES.
Warranted manufactured of
Well-seasoned skins.

Large size, full shaped	$45@$50
Extra size, full shaped	$60
Extra size, very dark, rich shade	$70
Extra size, very best	$75@$80@$85

Purchasers are assured that great advantages are offered in the above goods, being anxious to convert into cash at a sacrifice, rather than carry over a large stock.

GEO. BULPIN, No. 361 Broadway.

GREAT HOLIDAY SALE

OF CLOAKS,
SHAWLS,
AND LADIES' FANCY FURS,
Still further and immense reduction in prices of
BULPIN'S ENTIRE STOCK,
At No. 361 Broadway,
Paris Mantilla Emporium.
GEO. BULPIN.

BLACK AND BROWN

BEAVER CIRCULARS,
Full Size, $7, $8 and $10.
GEORGE BULPIN,
No. 361 Broadway.

FINE BLACK

PLAIN AND RIBBED BEAVER CLOAKS,
Full circular-shape treble sleeve,
$14, $16, $18.
GEO. BULPIN,
No. 361 Broadway.

FAMILY LINENS AND DOMESTICS.

Table Damasks, Sheetings, Shirtings, Towelings, &c. &c., &c.

Also, COTTON SHEETINGS and SHIRTINGS.

Drilling, Canton Flannels, and Domestics of every description.

LARGEST RETAIL STOCK IN NEW-YORK,
At prices 25 per cent. below those usually charged.
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 255, 257, 259, and 261 GRAND-ST.,
And Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

SUITABLE PRESENTS FOR LADIES!

Embroidered and Lace Sets, Collars, Sleeves, Chemisettes, Chenille and Silk Scarfs, Embroidered Handkerchiefs, Porte-monnaies, Toilet Brushes, &c., &c.,

AN IMMENSE VARIETY,
And at prices 25 per cent. lower than customary.
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 255, 257, 259, and 261 GRAND-ST.,
And Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

HEAVY BLANKETS AND QUILTS!

Every variety of
ALL-WOOL ENGLISH BLANKETS.
Also, Colored and
WHITE MARSEILLES QUILTS.
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 255, 257, 259, and 261 GRAND-ST.,
And Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

FASHIONABLE WINTER DRESS GOODS.

Paris de Laines, Poplins, Valentias, Wool Plaids, Coburgs, Lustres, French, English, and American Prints, &c., &c.

25 per cent. BELOW USUAL PRICES!
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 255, 257, 259, and 261 GRAND-ST.,
And Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

YARD-WIDE SHAKER FLANNELS.

10 cases received from Auction.
WARRANTED ALL WOOL!
Retailed at 2s. 9d. per yard.
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 255, 257, 259, and 261 GRAND-ST.,
And Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

WINTER HOSIERY AND GLOVES,

Under Garments, Opera Hoods, Gauntlets, &c.
FULL ASSORTMENT AND CHEAP!
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 255, 257, 259, and 261 GRAND-ST.,
And Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

$9 RAGLAN-SLEEVE CIRCULARS!

500 more just finished, of BLACK BEAVER.
ALSO, ANOTHER CHOICE LOT
Of FINE BEAVER CIRCULARS, with Crochet fringe,
AT $15 EACH.
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 255, 257, 259, and 261 GRAND-ST.

CURTAIN MATERIALS,

Gilt Cornices, Window Shades, Tassels, Bands, and Fixtures in every variety.

ALSO, CARPETINGS, OIL-CLOTHS,
Rugs, Mats, Rods, &c., &c., &c.
MUCH BELOW CUSTOMARY PRICES!
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 255, 257, 259, and 261 GRAND-ST.

WINTER SHAWLS AND SILKS!

An immense assortment of Fashionable Shawls and Rich Paris Silks.

AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES!
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 255, 257, 259, and 261 GRAND-ST.,
And Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

475 BROADWAY.

BARGAINS FOR THE HOLIDAYS.
Elegant Beaver and Velvet CLOAKS.
Novelties in SHAWLS.

Ladies' and Children's fancy Furs, genuine and guaranteed.

Our magnificent stock of the above goods will be offered during the Holidays

AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.

2,000 English gray Beaver CLOAKS from $3 to $8 each,

CHARLES STREET & CO.
475 Broadway.

HOLIDAY PRESENTS.

JAMES GRAY & CO. offer their
magnificent stock of
REAL LACES and
FRENCH EMBROIDERIES,
at prices far below the cost of importation.
EMBROIDERED COLLARS, reduced to 20 cents.
No. 729 Broadway, corner Waverley-place.

NECK-TIES, STOCKS, AND SCARFS,

Suitable for HOLIDAY PRESENTS for men and boys. The stock of an importer, removed from down town for convenience of sale, now selling off at prices never before heard of, at No. 497 BROADWAY. RICH SILK TIES at 25c. and 50c., nothing over 80c. An opportunity to purchase neck-ties, at those prices,

WILL NOT OCCUR AGAIN VERY SOON.

5,000 EMBROIDERED HANDKERCHIEFS, entirely new patterns. 3,000 French Embroidered Sets, just opened. Also, a splendid lot of Black Thread and French Lace Veils, from $1 and upwards, at PETER ROBERTS', No. 429 Broadway.

DRY GOODS, BLACK SILKS, PLAID Poplins, De laines, Alpacas, Black and Colored Paramatta, Ladies' and Gents' Under-Shirts and Drawers, Black and Colored Ladies' Cloth, Drab and Brown Mixed Beaver and Pilot Cloths, Brown and White Sheetings, &c., for sale low by

WM. MATHEWS,
No. 64 Catharine-st.

DRY GOODS.

GREAT SALE OF HANDKERCHIEFS FOR HOLIDAY PRESENTS.

2,000 Gents' White Linen Cambric Handkerchiefs, at $2 25 per dozen.
1,500 Gents' White and Colored Border Linen Cambric Handkerchiefs, at $3 per dozen.
200 Dozen Ladies' Hemstitched and Grass Linen Handkerchiefs, at $2 63 and $3.
500 Fine Embroidered Cambric Handkerchiefs, $2 each worth $3 50.
600 Embroidered Handkerchiefs, from 37½c. to 62c. each

BEEKMAN & COMPANY,
No. 473 Broadway.

SILKS AND SILK ROBES FOR THE HOLIDAYS.

Still further reduction.
$40 Silk Robes reduced to $22.
$35 Silk Robes reduced to $18.
$30 Silk Robes reduced to $15.
$75 Elegant side-band Velvet Robes reduced to $50.
$60 Elegant side-band Velvet Robes reduced to $35.
Also, rich Lyons Satins at $1 50 per yard, reduced from $3.

By BEEKMAN & COMPANY,
No. 473 Broadway.

GREAT REDUCTION IN CLOAKS AND SHAWLS FOR THE HOLIDAYS,

By BEEKMAN & COMPANY, No. 473 Broadway.
Super. Black Ribbed Beaver Sleeve Cloaks at $12.
Super. Black Ribbed Beaver Circulars $10.
Rich Velvet Cloaks Immensely Reduced.
Chenille Shawls at $5, and $7, half price.
Also, an assortment of Opera Cloaks, very cheap.

EMBROIDERY SALE,

AT BEEKMAN & COMPANY'S, No. 473 Broadway.
2,000 Double Cambric Collars, 25c. each.
1,500 Embroidered Jaconet do., at 25c. and 37c. each.
1,000 Fine French Tambour do., at 50c. each, worth $1.
Also,
The balance of our Lace Sets and Collars at a reduction of 60 per cent. during the holiday season.

CHEAP DRESSES FOR HOLIDAY PRESENTS,

Of all-wool French Merinos, at 5s. per yard,
A Dress of which will only cost $4, or $4 50,
Making a very desirable and cheap Dress,
At BEEKMAN & COMPANY'S, No. 473 Broadway.

A VERY RICH AND DESIRABLE

CHRISTMAS PRESENT,
Is one of those Plaid Valencia Dresses,
Price $5,
At BEEKMAN & COMPANY'S,
No. 473 Broadway.

BLANKETS, BLANKETS, BLANKETS.

Super quality 10-4 Whitney Blankets,
Only $3 50 Per Pair,
New lot just opened.
By BEEKMAN & COMPANY,
No. 473 Broadway.

CHEAP PRINTS! CHEAP PRINTS!!

HANDSOME PRINTS, FAST COLORS,
Only $1 the Dress,
Suitable Christmas Presents for Domestics,
At BEEKMAN & COMPANY'S, No. 473 Broadway.

BALL AND RECEPTION DRESSES.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO. will display, on Monday morning, Dec. 21, their

ENTIRE STOCK
of the above goods, which were
SELECTED WITH GREAT CARE
For the City Retail Trade,
AT A GREAT REDUCTION
IN PRICE.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,
Canal, corner of Mercer.

PRESENTS FOR DOMESTICS.

CHEAP PRINTS, CHEAP EMBROIDERIES,
CHEAP DE LAINES, CHEAP CAMBRIC HDKFS.,
CHEAP PLAIDS, CHEAP RIBBONS,
CHEAP PARAMATTAS, CHEAP SHAWLS,
CHEAP MERINOS, CHEAP CLOAKS.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,
Canal, corner of Mercer.

CLOAKS

GREATLY REDUCED!

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO. are now offering their LARGE AND VALUABLE STOCK

of
CLOAKS
at prices that will not fail to give satisfaction to buyers
Canal, corner of Mercer.

LINEN CAMBRIC HANDKERCHIEFS,

PLAIN AND EMBROIDERED.
Our immense stock
NOW SELLING,
MUCH UNDER COST OF IMPORTATION.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,
Canal, corner of Mercer.

RIBBONS.

Our entire stock now selling
MUCH UNDER COST.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,
Canal, corner of Mercer.

BEAVER CLOAKS AND BEAVER CLOTHS.

Wishing to close out our stock before Christmas, we now offer at retail, fine Beaver cloaks with rich crochet fringes, at reduced prices. All qualities of plain and ribbed Beaver cloths, below the cost of importation. Cloaks made to order. E. S. MILLS & CO., Nos. 80 and 82 Chambers-st., (up stairs,) 3 doors from Broadway.

NEW GOODS!!!

FOR CASH BUYERS.
AT WHOLESALE.
LATHROP, LUDINGTON & CO.,
Nos. 23 and 25 Park-place,
and
Nos. 20 and 22 Murray-st.,

Are constantly making additions of new, fresh and desirable Goods, to their stock, thus making their magnificent warerooms the most attractive resort in town, for buyers who have the cash to spend. There are hundreds of merchants visiting our city daily who cannot find at their old houses anything but the remnants and fragments of worn-out Goods, and are seeking for just such an opportunity to fill out their memorandums as we offer. We, therefore, invite all such to call and examine the

LARGEST AND BEST ASSORTED STOCK
of
DRY GOODS
IN THE UNION.
All of which will be offered at
ASTONISHINGLY LOW PRICES
FOR CASH.
SHEETINGS, SHIRTINGS,
TICKINGS, FLANNELS,
DE LAINES, PRINTS,
BLACK AND FANCY SILKS, BLANKETS,
MERINOS, ALPACAS,
PARAMATTAS, CLOTHS,
CASSIMERES, &c.
HOSIERY,
WHITE GOODS,
YANKEE NOTIONS, &c.

HOLIDAY PRESENTS.

MUST BE SOLD
BY THE 1ST OF JANUARY,
JOHN N. GENIN'S STOCK OF FURS,
At a reduction from
AUCTION PRICES.
At the auction salesroom No. [illegible] Broadway.

The balance of the stock that could not be made ready for the sale will now be offered at and below the prices obtained at the recent auction sale.

Ladies will have every opportunity to try on and thoroughly examine every article they may wish to purchase.

The stock comprises a full assortment of
Cloaks Made from
Capes, Russian sable,
Tippets, Hudson Bay sable,
Victorines, Mink, stone marten,
Muffs, cuffs, Siberian squirrel,
Collars, gloves, Chinchilla,
Mufflers, &c., Rock martens, &c.

Sleigh and lap robes in profusion, also a choice assortment of children's furs in every variety.

RICH DRESS GOODS.

SILKS, POPLINS, VALENCIAS,
MERINOS, DE LAINES, PRINTS,
VOLANT ROBES, ROBES A QUILLE.

JAMES GRAY & CO. offer the balance of their Fall goods at prices greatly reduced from cost of importation.

No. 729 Broadway, corner Waverley-place.

BLACK THREAD AND FRENCH VEILS.

Very Handsome, both round and square corners.

Barbes, Coiffures, sets, &c., Point à l'aiguille, Point Applique, Honiton, Valenciennes Mechlin and Medallion sets, Collars and Handkerchiefs at greatly reduced prices.

INFANTS' CAPS, HOODS AND CLOAKS,
AT HALF THE REGULAR PRICES.

MOURNING SETS, our own manufacture, for	75 cents
MOURNING SETS, imported	25 cents.
MOURNING COLLARS imported	10 cents.
BLACK CRAPE COLLARS	18 cents.

With our usual large assortment of made-up Lace Goods, Illusion Goods and Head-dresses, at proportionately low prices.

ALL VERY APPROPRIATE FOR HOLIDAY GIFTS.
BAILEY, FARRINGTON & LESLIE, No. 628 Broadway.

DRESS GOODS FOR THE HOLIDAYS.

LE BOUTILLIER BROTHERS have an immense stock of new Prints, 7-8 and 4-4.

De laines from 1s. per yard.
Wool plaids, Merinos,
Silks and Robes,
At all prices, to suit the times.
ALSO,
Shawls cheaper than ever.
No. 305 Canal-st., and No. 47 Howard-st.

EMBROIDERED COLLARS,

25c., 50c., and upward.
Embroidered sets, $1 25 and upward.
Embroidered Handkerchiefs at all prices.

LE BOUTILLIER BROTHERS have the largest and best assorted stock of the above goods in the [illegible] and at half the usual prices.

No. [illegible] Canal-st., and No. [illegible] Howard-st.

BOARDING.

UNION-PLACE HOTEL, ON UNION-SQUARE, CORNER OF 14TH-ST.—The subscriber having released the above hotel, would respectfully return thanks to his friends and the public for the very liberal patronage he has formerly received. The house has recently been newly-furnished and is complete in all its appointments. A few families can be accommodated with suites of apartments on terms to suit the times. Transient boarders $2 per day. J. C. WHEELER.

COZZENS' HOTEL—CORNER OF BROADWAY and Canal-st., will be conducted by me, hereafter, under my personal supervision and proprietorship. A table d'hote, at 5 o'clock, will be established in a few days, similar to that of the American Hotel when kept by me. Board per day, $2. The restaurant will be continued as heretofore at the usual hours. WM. B. COZZENS.

BOARDING.—TWO YOUNG LADIES CAN BE ACcommodated with board in a respectable family living up town, where they can have the advantage of speaking French. and also of attending operas, concerts and other places of amusement, with the family. References required. Address A. W., at this office.

BOARDING.—ONE OR TWO GENTLEMEN OF first respectability may obtain rooms, with breakfast and tea, and dinner on Sunday, in a small private family occupying a house on Brooklyn Heights, near Wall-st. Ferry, by addressing Box No. 4,663 New-York Post-Office.

BOARDING.—A GENTLEMAN AND HIS WIFE can be accommodated with a handsome parlor and bedroom, furnished; also, a single room for a gentleman; locality desirable, opposite Lafayette-place; references required. Apply to H. CROOKER, No. 19 Great Jones-st.

BOARDING.—A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE, OR two or three single gentlemen, can obtain board in a private family by applying at No. 414 Pacific-st., between Bond and Nevins sts., Brooklyn.

BOARDING.—TWO GENTLEMEN, OR A GENtleman and wife, may obtain a pleasant room, with board, at No. 142 McDougal-st., corner of Amity. Terms reasonable.

BOARDING.—A PLEASANT PARLOR AND BEDroom may be obtained at No. 74 East 14th-st., near Union-square. Also, rooms for gentlemen.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A GENTLEMAN and his wife, or one or two single gentlemen, can be accommodated with pleasant rooms. N. B.—Partial board for gentlemen. Apply at No. 145 Lawrence-st. Reference required.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN—A PRIVATE FAMIly, having a well-furnished front room, with gas and bath, would take a single gentleman; location a few minutes' walk from Wall-st. Ferry. Address CAMERON, *Times* Office, or Brooklyn Post-Office, with real name, and place of business.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—GENTLEMEN WITH their wives, or single gentlemen, can be accommodated with very pleasant and comfortable rooms and good board, by applying at No. 79 Sands-st., corner of Jay, Brooklyn. References required.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN—AT NO 47 CONCORD-st., a convenient and pleasant location; rooms for a gentleman and wife, or single persons; house first-class; dinner at 6 o'clock. References required.

PRIVATE BOARDING.—THE SECOND FLOOR, consisting of three rooms, furnished or unfurnished, with board, to let to parties wishing a quiet home in a genteel neighborhood Location near the Wall-st. and South Ferries, Brooklyn. Address QUIET HOME, Brooklyn Post-Office.

BOARD AND MUSIC.—WANTED, BY A WELL recommended German music teacher, (young man,) a well-furnished room, with full or partial board, in a respectable family, where his services as music teacher will be required. Address GERMAN MUSIC TEACHER, *Times* Office. New-York.

BOARD WANTED.—TWO GENTLEMEN WOULD like to procure either full or partial board in a private, respectable and educated family, and would require two rooms, one with a grate in it. Highest references as to respectability given. Address C. A. S., office of this paper, stating location, terms, &c.

BOARD WANTED.—A YOUNG GENTLEMAN wishes to get board in a private family, two nights during the week. Any one who has such accommodations may address BADDAM, *Times* Office.

NO. 5 BREVOORT-PLACE— TENTH ST., third door West of Broadway. Parlor and bedrooms to let, just vacated.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET LOW.—APply at No. 71 East 16th-st.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
ROBERT LE DIABLE.
WEDNESDAY EVENING, Dec. 23, at 7½ o'clock.
OPERA AND BALLET.
Seventh and last night of Meyerbeer's world-renowned Opera of
ROBERT LE DIABLE,
with over two hundred new and costly dresses; new machinery and properties have been expressly made, and three new and splendid scenes.
MADAME DE LA GRANGE
will sing, for the second and last time, the two *rôles* of
ALICE and ISABELLA.
CARL FORMES
will continue his *debût* in his renowned part of Bertram.
Sig. BIGNARDI. Sig. LABOCETTA.
In the Ballet Divertissement the popular
Mlle. TERESA ROLLA
will appear, supported by the Corps de Ballet.

On Tuesday, Dec 23, will be sold the $1 50 reserved seats only. On Wednesday, the $1 and remaining $1 50 seats. The sale commences at 9, at the Academy, Breusing's, and Sibell's. Tickets and seats to be had at the door.

On FRIDAY, Christmas day, at 1 o'clock P. M.,
LADIES' OPERA MATINEE,
when NORMA will be repeated by general request.

On FRIDAY NIGHT THE MESSIAH. First appearance in America of Mme. Caradori. Mme. D'Angri, Perring, Carl Formes.

The public are respectfully informed that arrangements are being made for the departure of the company to Philadelphia, to return to New-York on the 1st of February.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—OPERA MATINEE.
FRIDAY MORNING, (Christmas Day,) at 1 P. M.,
By general request, for the last time,
NORMA,
With the following great cast:
Madame De La Grange as........Norma
Madame Seidenburg as........Adalgisa
Signor Bignardi (the new tenor) as........Pollione
Signor Gassier as........Oroveso
Tickets, admitting to all parts of the Academy,
FIFTY CENTS.
The bar-rooms and amphitheatre will be closed,
THE SALE OF TICKETS
will commence on Thursday, at the Academy of Music, C. BREUSING'S, and SIBELL'S stationery store, No. 20 Wall-st. The public are requested to buy their tickets before, to prevent a crowd at the ticket office.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.—In order to enable visitors from the neighborhood to take the early trains home, and in consequence of the stage being wanted for the erection of the platform for the MESSIAH, which takes place the same evening.
THE OPERA MATINEE OF CHRISTMAS DAY
will commence precisely at 1 and conclude at 3½.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
THE MESSIAH.
FRIDAY (CHRISTMAS) NIGHT.
First appearance in America of the celebrated vocalist,
Madame CARADORI,
First appearance in sacred Oratorio of
Madame D'ANGRI and Mr. PERRING.
Second appearance in sacred Oratorio of
CARL FORMES.
The public are respectfully informed that in conformity with a time-honored custom,
THE GREATEST OF ALL SACRED ORATORIOS,
HANDEL'S MESSIAH,
will be given on a scale of the utmost
SPLENDOR AND GRANDEUR,
ON CHRISTMAS NIGHT.
being the second of the series of
SACRED ORATORIOS IN ENGLISH,
to be given by the
NEW-YORK HARMONIC SOCIETY.
under the immediate patronage of the most distinguished members of the REV. CLERGY OF NEW-YORK AND BROOKLYN.
To impart to this performance all the grandeur, impressiveness and solemnity for which the London Exeter Hall Oratorios are so celebrated,
AN IMMENSE PLATFORM, TWELVE FEET HIGH,
and holding fully
FIVE HUNDRED PERFORMERS,
suitably and tastefully decorated, has been expressly made,
AND A LARGE ORGAN
(from the factory of B. M. Ferris & Co.) has been erected,
Reserved seats, $1 and $1 50, according to location, may be had at the Academy of Music, C. Breusing's, and Sibell's stationery store, No. 20 Wall-street.
Full particulars in future advertisements.
THE SALE OF SEATS
will commence on Wednesday.
NOTICE—Persons living at a distance can write to the superintendent of the ticket department at the Academy of Music, who will set apart good seats until Thursday evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
MARTHA.
The public are respectfully informed that the opera of
MARTHA.
(Expressly composed for Mr. Formes.)
which created on its first performance such a great sensation, will be given, for the
SECOND AND LAST TIME,
On SATURDAY next, Dec. 26.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—MR. THALBERG.
The public are respectfully informed that
A GRAND TESTIMONIAL
In honor of
MR THALBERG,
On the occasion of his
FAREWELL APPEARANCE
Before the public of New-York.
Will be given on SATURDAY, Jan 2, when the programme will contain attractions such as have never been offered to any public.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE.
No. 624 Broadway, above Houston-st.
WEDNESDAY EVENING, Dec. 23, 1857.
The grand romantic drama, in three acts and five tableaux, abounding in mysterious and thrilling effects, entitled THE CORSICAN BROTHERS.
M. Fabien dei Franchi, } Twin brothers.......Mr. Jordan
M. Louis dei Franchi, }
M. de Chateau Renaud................Mr. Wheatleigh
Emilie de Lespere................Miss C. Thompson
Other characters by Messrs. Stoddart, Duncan, Peters, W, Burke, Misses Wells, Stoddart, Lang, &c.
To conclude with Morton's new farce of
TAKE CARE OF DOWB.
Mr. Wallop, a schoolmaster................Mr. Jefferson
Mrs. Wallop................Miss Manners
SPECIAL NOTICE.
The Grand Christmas Pantomime of HARLEQUIN BLUE BEARD will be produced to-morrow evening, with entirely new scenery, costumes, properties, tricks, transformations, &c.
An Extra Performance of the Pantomime will be given on Christmas Afternoon, at 2 P. M.; also on the Afternoon of Saturday, Dec. 26, at the same hour.
Doors open at 6½; to commence at 7¼ precisely.

AMUSEMENTS

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
WEDNESDAY EVENING, Dec. 23 1857.
THE WONDERFUL RAVEL BROTHERS,
GABRIEL, ANTOINE, JEROME.
MARIETTA ZANFRETTA.
Comic Pantomime, THE COOPERS.
EVOLUTIONS ON THE TIGHT ROPE.
THE GREEN MONSTER.
Doors open at 6½; to commence at 7½ o'clock.
Tickets 50 cents; Upper boxes, 25 cents. Children, 25 cents.
An entirely new comic piece, entitled THE GOLDEN EGG, is in rehearsal, and will be produced on Christmas night.
SATURDAY, at 2 o'clock, Grand Holiday Juvenile Afternoon Performance.

BURTON'S NEW THEATRE, BROADWAY.
WEDNESDAY—New Comedy of
A NICE FIRM.
Mr. Charles Mathews, Mr. Brougham, Mr. Burton and Mrs. Hughes.
Sheridan's Comedy of
THE CRITIC.
Mr. C. Mathews, Mr. Burton, Mr. Brougham, Mark Smith, Mrs. Davenport, Mr. Rogers, Mr. Setchell and Mr. Seymour in the cast.
The new Farce of
AN ELIGIBLE INVESTMENT,
with Mr. Rogers and Mr. Briggs.
THURSDAY—Another new piece, called THE GREAT GUN TRICK; Mr. C. Mathews as the Great Prestidigitem; and a Comedy.
FRIDAY—Christmas Night—Two new pieces, and two others; with a budget of mirth and novelty that no other house can equal.

BROADWAY THEATRE.
E. A. MARSHALL................Sole Lessee.
Equestrian Director................J. M. NIXON.
Doors open at 6½; to commence at 7¼.
WEDNESDAY EVENING, Dec. 23,
VAN AMBURGH & CO.'S
GRAND EQUESTRIAN AND ZOOLOGICAL COMPANY.
SECOND WEEK.
Entire Change of Performance for the
HOLIDAYS.
ALL THE GREAT EQUESTRIANS.
THREE CLOWNS IN THE ARENA.

BOWERY THEATRE.
Lessee and Proprietor................Mr. E. Eddy
Boxes and Parquette..25 cents. | Pit................12 cents.
WEDNESDAY EVENING, Dec. 23.
The performance to commence with
SANDS, NATHANS & CO'S
Great Triple Troupe of American. French and German Equestrians, Tumblers, &c.
The Elephants, ANTONY AND CLEOPATRA.
After which, the Pantomime of DECHALUMEAU.

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE.
Chatham-street, near Roosevelt.
WEDNESDAY EVENING, Dec. 23,
The Comic Pantomime of
BOREAS; OR, THE SPIRIT OF AIR.
The entertainment will commence with the Drama of
WALLACE.
To conclude with the fairy drama of
THE MOUNTAIN SYLPH.
Doors open at 6½ o'clock. Curtain will rise at 7 o'clock.

BUCKLEYS' OPERA HOUSE,
No. 585 Broadway, opposite Niblo's.
WEDNESDAY EVENING, Dec. 23.
BUCKLEYS' SERENADERS.
OPERA NIGHT.
Old style Ethiopian Entertainments,
TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS.
"Trovatore" and Negro Minstrelsy,
MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS and FRIDAYS.
Doors open at 6½; curtain rises at 7½ o'clock. Admission 25 cents.
A grand Day Performance FRIDAY, (Christmas Day,) at 3 o'clock.

BUCKLEY'S OPERA HOUSE,
No. 585 Broadway, opposite Niblo's.
WEDNESDAY EVENING, Dec. 23, third appearance of New-York's old favorites, Buckley's Serenaders, the best Balladists, Chorus Singers Fling Dancers, genuine old style Ethiopians in the world.
Will be performed, the Burlesque Opera of
TROVATORE.
Admission to all parts of the house, 25 cents. Doors open at 6½ o'clock; curtain rises at 7½ precisely.

EMPIRE HALL, NO. 596 BROADWAY.
The gigantic moving diorama of
DR. KANE'S ARCTIC VOYAGES,
With a thrilling description of the sufferings endured by him and his daring followers, by
CHARLES GAYLER, Esq.,
The popular author and dramatist.
EVERY EVENING at 8 o'clock and WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY AFTERNOONS at 3 o'clock.
Admission 25 cents; children half price.
N. B.—Grand afternoon performance on Christmas Day. at 3 o'clock.

MRS. KEMBLE'S READINGS.
Mrs. FRANCES ANNE KEMBLE will read Shakespeare's Play of THE MERRY WIVES OF WINDSOR, on THURSDAY EVENING, Dec. 24, in the Lecture Room of the University Medical College, (in 14th-st., next the Academy of Music,) beginning at 8 o'clock. The audience are requested to be punctual. On SATURDAY EVENING, Dec. 26, MEASURE FOR MEASURE. The course will close on MONDAY, Dec. 28.
Tickets $1 each, may be had at Messrs. APPLETON'S, FRANCIS', CROWEN'S and CHRISTERN'S Bookstores; WILLIAM HALL & SON'S Music Store; also, from C. W. POLMAN, Janitor of the College.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM.—On WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON, at 3, as well as EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, will be repeated, in compliance with the earnest request of numerous persons, the beautiful Drama, arranged by Mr. H. Watkins, from the Opera of "Linda di Chamounix," entitled THE ROSE OF PENRITH; Or, A MOTHER'S PRAYER. Cast as before, with the best talent of the company. The beautiful AQUARIA, Grand Panopticon Studio; Happy Family, &c., to be seen as usual. Admittance. 25 cents: children under ten. 13.

NEW-YORK MENDELSSOHN UNION.—Mozart Hall, Broadway. opposite Bond-st.—G. W. Morgan, Conductor.—MONDAY EVENING next, Dec. 28, Rossini's Grand Oratorio.
MOSES IN EGYPT.
The last rehearsal for this performance will take place THIS (Wednesday) EVENING, at Mozart Hall, at 8 o'clock. A full attendance is particularly requested. Tickets for the performance will be ready for distribution at the rehearsal. HENRY CAMP, President.

WILL CLOSE IN A FEW DAYS.
ROSA BONHEUR'S GREAT WORK OF ART,
THE HORSE FAIR.
Ladies should not fail to see this splendid triumph of female genius, the greatest picture of animals in the world.
No other opportunity will be afforded, and its exhibition will close very shortly.
WILLIAMS, STEVENS, WILLIAMS & CO.,
No. 353 Broadway.

POWERS' GREEK SLAVE, MARTYRDOM OF HUSS,
Diana and her Nymphs, are a few among the hundred wonderful works of art on exhibition at the Dusseldorf Gallery—day and evening—No. 548 Broadway.

BELMONT COLLECTION.
NOW ON EXHIBITION
For the
BENEFIT OF THE POOR.
At the New Galleries of the National Academy, 10th-st.,
From 9 A. M. to 5 P. M.: 7 to 10 P. M.
Admittance 25 cents; Season Tickets 50 cents.

LADIES' FAIR.—THE LADIES OF THE BEnevolent Society of the Memorial Church will hold a Fair for the Benefit of the Church and the Poor, in the Sunday-School Room, corner of Hammond-st. and Waverley-place, during the days and evenings of Dec. 21, 22, 23 and 24, the Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday preceding Christmas.

WILL POSITIVELY CLOSE SATURDAY, Jan. 9, the EXHIBITION OF PAINTINGS, by modern artists of the French School, at the old Art-Union Rooms, No. 497 Broadway, after which the pictures will be returned to Europe. Open from 9 to 5 and 7 to 10. Admission, 25 cents. B. FRODSHAM, Secretary.

STRANGERS SHOULD NOT FAIL TO SEE The great Dusseldorf Gallery of Paintings, Powers' Greek Slave, the Adoration, the Fairies, are each worth the price of admission. Open day and evening—No. 548 Broadway.

KARL ENGELMAN, A GOOD PIANIST for private parties, No. 23 Amity-place, Brooklyn. Orders received at Mr. WM. W. ROSE'S book store, No. 142 Atlantic-st. Any kind and number of testimonials furnished.

LOST AND FOUND.

$20 REWARD—IF THE FOLLOWING PAPER is returned before the 28th inst.: Notice is hereby given, that I intend to apply to the Comptroller of the City of New-York, on the 28th December next, for a new certificate of Central Park Stock, in lieu of certificate No. 315 of said stock, issued June 3, 1856, for $2,700, payable to me, with interest at 6 per cent. from Feb. 5, 1855, which last-mentioned certificate, No. 315, was lost, destroyed or stolen at the recent fire No. 88 William-st., in this City.—Dated Dec. 16, 1857.
JOHN F. J. DERAISMES, No. 92 William-st.

$50 REWARD—LOST AT OR IN THE VICINity of the Academy of Music, on Saturday evening, 19th inst., a gentleman's small DIAMOND BREASTPIN, a single square or cushion stone, set in gold, Gothic pattern, with blue enamel—to which was attached a small guard chain and pin, with ruby head. The pin was valued more as a keepsake than for its real worth. Whoever may have found it, and will return the same to the owner, No. 84 Dey-st., shall receive the above reward.

LOST—CERTIFICATE NO. 1,128, DATED NEW-YORK, Nov. 23, 1857, for 100 shares of the capital stock of the Brunswick City Land Company, in the name of NATHANIEL BINNS, of New-York. The public are hereby cautioned against negotiating the same, and the finder will be rewarded on returning it to MEIGS & GREENLEAF, No. 23 William-st., New-York.

$5 REWARD.—LOST, ON WEDNESDAY, THE 16th inst., a PROMISSORY NOTE, No. 1,367, drawn by Hermann Wendt to the order of Edward Corning & Co., at four months from Nov. 3, 1857, for $345 24, and payable at the Chemical Bank. As the payment has been stopped, the note is of no value except to the lawful owners. The finder will receive the above reward on returning it to No. 81 John st.

LOST OR MISLAID—A NOTE DRAWN BY Crane, Boylston & Co., dated July 30, 1857, at 9 mos., for $1,732 06, payable to their order and indorsed by them. Payment is stopped. A reward will be paid for returning the same to JOHNSONS & HAMILTON, No. 95 Chambers-st.

$5 REWARD.—LOST OR STOLEN, AN ORDER on the Corporation of the City of Brooklyn for $500, made and indorsed by Dana, Lindsey & Field, Dec. 9, 1857, for grading and paving Vleit-st. The above reward paid and no questions asked.
THOS. McLEALAND, No. 322 2d-av.

MATCHED TEAM FOR SALE.—A SPAN of large and stylish dapple gray horses; price $500. Inquire at TURNURE'S stables, cor. 25th-st. and 4th-av.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

WANTED—A HOUSEKEEPER'S SITUATION, FOR a private family, City or country, where a quiet comfortable home might be found; will be found a valuable competent person in a family that may need such help; is very fond of children; references from her employers, where she has lived for years. Inquire at No. 187 Madison-av.

WANTED—A SMART AND INTELLIGENT GERman Protestant girl desires a situation; is a good plain cook and baker, and an excellent washer and ironer, is obliging and kind to children, and willing to be useful; has the best of City reference; would have no objection to the country. Call at No. 275 Bowery.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS SEAMSTRESS; IS competent to cut and fit ladies' and children's dresses, and all kinds of family sewing, and is a good seamstress; is willing to assist with children; has the best of City reference from her last place. Address, for two days, SEAMSTRESS, *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY TWO RESPECTAble young women; the one is a first-rate cook and an excellent washer and ironer; the other to do housework in a small private family, or as chambermaid and to assist with the washing and ironing. The best of City reference can be given from their last place. Can be seen for two days, at No. 220 East 23d-st., between 1st and 2d avs., 3d floor, back room, No. 3.

WANTED—SITUATIONS, BY TWO RESPECTAble and competent young women, in City or country, separate or together—one as cook, washer and ironer, makes first-rate bread and pies; the other an excellent chambermaid and waitress—can do fine washing and ironing neatly. They are willing and obliging. Apply at No. 307 Bowery, for two days. Wages $4 and $5.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE young woman; is a good cook, washer and ironer; understands baking and pastry; no objection to go a short distance in the country. Good City reference. Can be seen for two days, at No. 36 Hammersley-st., second floor, back room.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman as chambermaid and waitress, or to assist in fine washing and ironing; is a very good washer and ironer. Call for two days at No. 96 19th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., rear house, first floor. Best of City references from her last place.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS CHAMBERMAID by a girl fully competent in every particular; has been with her present employer going on four years, and given universal satisfaction; can be seen for two days at her present employer's, No. 397 Grand-st., where any information will be given cheerfully. P. S.—Is good to children.

WANTED.—A GENTLEMAN WISHES TO PROcure a situation for his coachman, whom he has found most trustworthy and competent; he came to the advertiser well recommended with several years' reference. Any family requiring such a man will hear of one by applying for T. F., at Mr. WALKE'S, saddler, No. 758 Broadway.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE woman as cook; understands it in all its branches—bread, pastry and jellies. No objections to City or country. Can give satisfactory reference. Call for two days at No. 54 Prince-st., near Broadway.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman, a situation as nurse and seamstress; can do all kinds of fine sewing; has no objection to do light chamber-work. Good City references can be seen at No. 81 West 19th-st., second floor.

WANTED—BY A NEAT GIRL, JUST LANDED from the Old Country, a situation as chambermaid and assist with light housework; is a willing and an agreeable person; does embroidery. Wages $4. Call at No. 216 East 23d-st., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOMAN, to do the cooking, washing and ironing of a private family. The best of City reference given. Can be seen for two days, at No. 166 West 20th-st., near 8th-av., second floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant young woman, as laundress or chambermaid, and to do fine washing; does up muslins in the neatest style. Best City references. Can be seen for two days, at No. 107 East 13th-st., second floor, front room.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, as first-rate cook; has no objection to assist in the washing and ironing. Call at No. 223 East 13th-st.; has the best of City reference; can be seen until engaged.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A MIDDLE-AGED Scotch woman, to do general housework or plain cooking; willing to make herself generally useful. Apply at No. 249 25th-st., between 9th and 10th-avs., back basement. Can be seen for three days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A STEADY, HONest man, with undoubted reference, in City or country; can do all kinds of farm work; understands well the management of horses or oxen; wages is no consideration for the Winter months. Apply at No. 397 Bowery for two days.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY THREE PROTESTant young women; one as cook, washer and ironer; one as chambermaid and waiter, or laundress; one as nurse and seamstress; also, by three very nice colored young women. Apply at No. 7 11th-st., near Broadway.

WANTED.—A COACHMAN WANTS A SITUAtion who thoroughly understands his business in all its branches. Good City reference. Has no objection to go to any part of the United States, and would make himself useful to any one who may engage him. Address G. B., No. 88 15th st., corner of 3d-av.

WANTED.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN, who can give the very best of City recommendations, desires a situation to do general housework. Can be seen at No. 324 West 24th-st., until next Wednesday afternoon.

WANTED—BY A HIGHLY RESPECTABLE Protestant young woman a situation to travel to any part of the United States or Europe, as nurse or to attend an invalid lady; is kind and obliging, and highly recommended. Call for two days at No 171 East 24th-st.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL, A SITuation as chambermaid and waitress. Would have no objections to do the housework of a small family. Is a good baker. Can procure the best of City reference. Apply at No. 247 27th-st., near 8th-av.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY THREE PROTESTant young women; one as chambermaid and waiter; one as cook; one as nurse and seamstress; one to do general housework. Also, by four very nice colored women. Apply at No. 7 11th-st., near Broadway.

WANTED.—A HEALTHY, RESPECTABLE PROTestant woman, who has just lost her babe, would like to nurse a child, either at home or at the parents' residence. Good references given.
MRS. McLELLAN, No. 174 Madison-st.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG MAN, employment on a farm; understands all kinds of farm-work; is a first-rate teamster. No objection to any part of the country. Call, or address, J. H., No. 331 Greenwich-st., for 3 days.

WANTED.—TWO NORTH OF IRELAND, PROtestant girls want situations, one as chambermaid and sewing, or nurse. the other as chambermaid or laundress, or waiting; no objection to go a short distance in the country. Best of City reference. Call at No. 141 East 22d-st., between 2d and 3d avs.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG MAN, employment on a farm; understands all kinds of farm-work, is a first-rate teamster, no objection to any part of the country. Call, or address J. H., No. 331 Greenwich-st., for three days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS NURSE AND seamstress, by a respectable girl a native of the West Indies; can tend an infant from its birth, and do chamberwork, if required; understands the duties of housekeeper. Call at No. 444 6th-av., corner 27th st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS A GOOD COOK, and to wash and iron, by a very competent woman, with good City reference; understands meats, poultry and game, soups, pastry and bread. Can be seen during two days at No. 90 12th st., west of 5th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION, AS AN EXPERIENCED nurse and seamstress, by a very competent girl, who can tend an infant from its birth; would travel with a lady. Call at No. 141 Amity-st., corner 6th av.

WANTED—BY A SCOTCH PROTESTANT WOman, a situation as cook; would assist in washing. Good City reference. Call at No. 127 West 24th st., first floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A DUTCH GIRL, to go into the country to do general housework in a private family. Apply to Miss SMITH, Dressmaker, Canal-st., second landing, Staten Island.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT girl, a situation as nurse, or to do the chamberwork and waiting of a small family. Apply at No. 112 West 20th-st.

WANTED.—A SITUATION BY AN AGED SCOTCH lady, to do general housework, and plain cook in a private family. Apply at No. 249 in West 25th-st., in back basement, for three days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COOK, BY A REspectable Protestant girl, with good City reference. Inquire, for two days, at No. 194 19th-st.

WANTED.—A MEMBER OF THE BAR WISHES A clerkship in a lawyer's office. Address EGO, *Times* office.

FREE TO EMPLOYERS.—RESPECTABLE and experienced female servants with good reference can be obtained this day at Wesley's Select Female Institute, No. 360 6th-av., near 22d-st. On hand, a good English cook; also, American, English, Scotch, Protestant and others, as nurses, chambermaids, seamstresses, and waiters: others in all branches of housework. A lady in attendance.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—TWO ENGLISH, GERMAN, OR AMERican girls, for special situations in gentlemen's families. All respectable female domestics in want of good situations, within 48 hours, leave name and residence at the Advertising Agency, No. 3 Myrtle-av., Brooklyn.

TEACHER.—WANTED, A TEACHER OF FRENCH and music, in a private Boarding-School for Boys, near New-York City. Salary $300, with board, &c. Address STEWART, *Times* Office.

WANTED—TO GO A SHORT DISTANCE IN THE country, two respectable colored girls, to do house work; one must be a good cook and understand baking; a very desirable opportunity for suitable persons. Apply at No. 156 William-st., 3d floor, between 10 and 4 o'clock.

AGENTS.—TWO OR THREE STEADY, ACTIVE men (who can talk well) may find employment as out-door agents, in this City, for an old-established Life Insurance Company. Address, with name and reference, UNDERWRITER, New-York Post-Office.

BLANK BOOKS AND STATIONERY FOR 1858.—Firms requiring BLANK BOOKS with which to commence the year, can be furnished with sets or parts of sets, in stock or made to order, ruled to any pattern, at the shortest notice and at reasonable rates, by SLOTE & JANES, No. 93 Fulton-st.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

A NEW BOOK FOR THE HOLIDAYS.
JUST PUBLISHED BY
D. APPLETON & CO., NEW-YORK.
PORTRAITS OF MY MARRIED FRIENDS;
OR, A PEEP INTO HYMEN'S KINGDOM.
BY UNCLE BEN.
1 vol., 12mo, with 7 illustrations, $1 25. Cloth, gilt edges, $1 75.
A work pronounced by those who have had an opportunity of inspecting the manuscript one of the most charming collections of portraitures of character, language. Illustrated from drawings by celebrated artists, and brought out in the best style, it forms one of the most beautiful and appropriate Christmas or Holiday Gift Books.
For sale by all Booksellers.

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AT RAYNOR, HOWE & FERRY'S BOOKSTORE, No. 76 Bowery, consisting of FINE GIFT BOOKS and various other articles suitable for CHRISTMAS AND NEW-YEAR'S PRESENTS.
BIBLES, PRAYER and HYMN BOOKS; Religious and Standard Works; elegantly Illustrated Books, in beautiful Morocco and Antique Bindings; Annuals, Books for Children, Games, Puzzles, &c, &c.
AN EXCELLENT ASSORTMENT OF BOOKS suitable for SUNDAY-SCHOOL and BIBLE-CLASS rewards.
METHODIST BOOKS; a full supply constantly on hand, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL, at Book-room prices.
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RAYNOR, HOWE & FERRY.
At the "Old Stand," No. 76 Bowery, near Canal-st.

THE HOLIDAY FREE GIFTS.
No. 293 Broadway.

Among all the temptations to lay out your money
For self, wife, or sister, or daughter or sonny,
If you ransack all "Gotham," you cannot find any
That will pay half so well as those offered by RANNEY.

Splendid holiday books, marked at publishers' prices
He proffers to all—and what makes it so nice is,
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One of which is presented with every volume.

It may be a watch or a ring, or a locket,
But, whatever it is, you are so much in pocket;
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And you may gain a dollar or may gain a hundred.

Works of fiction, late travels, late histories of nations,
Biographies, poems, with rare illustrations,
And elegant bindings—a peerless collection—
At RANNEY's you'll find; call and make your selection.

NEW AND BEAUTIFUL JUVENILES FOR THE HOLIDAYS.
Just Published:
THE LITTLE COMMODORE.
BY MAY RAMBLER.
Beautifully Illustrated. Price 75 cents.
And we shall be greatly mistaken if this is not the best new Juvenile of the season. Our Literary Critic, who is second to none as a judge in such matters, gave the following report after reading the manuscript:
"One of the very best juveniles I have ever read. It is unexceptionable in its moral. The story is lively and very pleasing, taking the reader in a voyage to Gibraltar, Genoa, Rome, Naples, Athens, Smyrna, Constantinople and Egypt, describing all the wonders of all these places in a capital manner. The book is decidedly able, popular, pleasing and useful."

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PORTE-MONNAIES, BAGS, RETICULES, PERFUMERY, &c., in every variety, at WHOLESALE ONLY, by D. M. KNIGHT & CO., No. 26 Vesey-st.

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C. F. NEWTON, (successor to Bagley, Houghton & Co.,) manufacturer, would invite the public to examine his large and varied assortment of GOLD and SILVER PEN and PENCIL CASES, fitted with his superior GOLD PENS, which are now being issued from his factory—being of entire new patterns, and appropriate for presents. PATENTED and WARRANTED.
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Also, a fine assortment of fancy articles for holiday presents,

DIAMONDS, DIAMONDS, DIAMONDS.—The Subscribers being manufacturers of diamond jewelry only, having a large stock on hand, will sell their entire stock until Jan. 5 1858, at cost, thus giving every one an opportunity to make valuable presents for a little money:
Diamond pins from $5 to $500.
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Diamond bracelets, earrings, studs, &c., from $50 to $1,000. I. HERMANN & CO., No. 415 Broome-st.

A SUITABLE PRESENT FOR THE HOLIDAYS.—The Youth's Chemical Cabinet, containing apparatus and chemicals, with instructions to perform upwards of 100 interesting experiments. Price $5. For sale by JOHN FYFE, No. 116 John-st.

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SPLENDID HOLIDAY PRESENTS, JUST received by steamer *Europa*. Beautiful French embroideries and laces, sets in point d'Alencon, applique and Valenciennes laces, also handkerchiefs, bands, insertings, &c., at prices to suit the times.
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ARTISTIC PRESENTS.—A GREAT VARIETY of beautiful engravings, tastefully framed, boxes for painting in oil, pastel and water colors, drawing books, drawing instruments, pencil cases, &c., suitable for holiday presents, for sale at moderate prices by W. SCHAUS, No. 629 Broadway.

SLEIGH BELLS! SLEIGH BELLS!—G. JASSATH, manufacturer of Sleigh Bells, Gig Saddles, Pads, Military Belts, Pistol Holsters, Gun Cases, Shot-bags, &c., has removed to No. 46 Beekman-st., New-York.

CHRISTMAS GAMES.—A NEW AND DIVERTing one—64 comic pictures. Prize charade. Amusing stories in Nick Nax. Sold by all booksellers.

INSTRUCTION.

ALONZO FLACK, A. M.,
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FRENCH IN SIXTY LESSONS—$5 PER QUARTER.—METHODE ROBERTSON.—Conversation Classes at No. 10 Waverley-place, near Broadway. Pupils from the very first lesson read, translate and answer in French to the question addressed. Lessons given at pupils' residences.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE—No. 218 4th-st., corner of Macdougal-st., opened its fifteenth school-year on Monday, Sept. 14. GEO. W. CLARKE, JAMES FANNING, Principals.

GRACE CHURCH.—FOR SALE—A SMALL pew in the south aisle, price $60; also, a larger one in the south transept. Apply to W. CONSTABLE & CO., No. 11 Pine-st.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

DONATION VISIT.—THE CENTRAL PARK Baptist Church have set apart the afternoon and evening of THURSDAY, Dec. 24, for their ANNUAL DONATION VISIT to their pastor, Rev. P. F. Jones. To be held at their place of worship in 53d st., between 8th-av. and Broadway. General J. W. Nye, President of the Metropolitan Board of Police Commissioners, will deliver an address to the donors at eight o'clock, P. M. By order of Committee.

LAIGHT-STREET BAPTIST SABBATH SCHOOL.—The annual exhibition of this School will be held on FRIDAY (Christmas) EVENING. Exercises to consist of songs, choruses, recitations, &c. No pains have been spared to make the exhibition attractive and entertaining. To commence at 7 o'clock. Admission 25 cents; Children 12 cents.

LADIES' FAIR.—A FAIR FOR THE SALE OF useful and fancy articles will be held in the basement of the Reformed Dutch Church of East New-York, L. I., on CHRISTMAS DAY and EVENING, the proceeds of which are to be devoted to church purposes. East New-York may be reached *via* Fulton-av. cars or Division-av. stages, or Long Island Railroad.

THE LADIES OF DR. DOWLING'S CHURCH, corner of Bedford and Downing sts., will open a Fair at 3 o'clock on WEDNESDAY EVENING, Dec. 23, continuing Thursday and Friday, day and evening. Tickets may be obtained at S. A. McGREGOR'S Dry Goods store, corner of Carmine and Bleecker sts., and of E. WALKER, corner of Bedford and Downing sts., and at the door of the Church.

LADIES' FAIR OF THE BLOOMINGDALE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH—At Knickerbocker Hall, 8th-av., corner of 23d-st., on WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY, day and evening, Dec. 23 and 24. A splendid assortment of useful and fancy articles, suitable for presents, will be for sale. Choice refreshments will be provided. Admission 25 cents. Children half price. Tickets for sale at the door.

NOTICE.—THE FIRST COLORED AMERICAN Methodist Congregational Church, in 6th-st., over which Rev. L. Tilman presided, has united with the Zion Methodist Episcopal Church, of which Rev. William H. Bishop is Superintendent.
Rev. L. TILMAN, Chairman.
T. G CAMPBELL, Secretary.

DR. GUILMETTE'S FOURTH CLASS.—The members of Dr. GUILMETTE'S fourth class are respectfully informed that the Lecture Room will be closed until WEDNESDAY EVENING, the 13th inst. No. 6 Union-square. By order. J. SNELLING, Sec'y.

REV. D. C. VAN NORMAN (LATE PRINCIPAL of Rutgers Female Institute,) continues to receive Boarding and Day Pupils in his Institute for Young Ladies at No. 79 East 14th-st., near Union-square. His prospectus may be obtained by personal or written application.

MASONIC NOTICE.—THE MEMBERS OF Henry Clay Lodge, No. 277 of F. A. M., are hereby summoned to attend the Lodge THIS NIGHT, for the election of officers, and to transact other business.
By order, WILLIAM HARIGAN, W. M.
W. JONES, Sec.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE.—MECHANICS' CLUB meets at the Repository, No. 351 Broadway on WEDNESDAY, Dec. 23, at 7 o'clock P. M. Subject—*Iron Castings and Steamships.* Strangers are always especially welcome. Admission free to all.
H. MEIGS, Secretary.

REGULAR NOMINATIONS OF THE MERCANTILE ASSOCIATION OF THE CITY OF BROOKLYN.—The Committee appointed to nominate officers of this Association, having been instructed to publish the result of their deliberations, previous to the time of election, respectfully submit the following report:

In selecting names to be proposed for the suffrages of members of the Association, the Committee have been more embarrassed by the large number of those whose personal character and standing in the public esteem would abundantly guarantee the efficient discharge of the duties assigned them, than by any other circumstance. It would have been far easier to make out a list of thirty or forty good men, than to select from that number the fourteen required to constitute the first board. Discrimination, however, was absolutely necessary, and in making it, the Committee have been mainly influenced by manifestations already given of personal interest in the enterprise, and of which *the work already done* was the natural criterion and only measure within their reach. Beyond this, it has been the aim of the Committee as far as possible to represent, in the management of the association, various districts of the City and the several leading classes most interested in the establishment and maintenance of such an institution, viz.: the young merchants, clerks, mechanics, and professional men of Brooklyn.

None can be more sensible than the Committee of the fact that there are more good names left off the ticket than it contains. It is their consolation, however, that those names will keep—and keep good; and that in the long and brilliant career which we confidently anticipate for our enterprise other and frequent opportunities will be afforded for securing the benefit of all the talent and all the energy of its numerous members.

With these explanations the Committee respectfully submit the following nominations:

For President—Lewis Roberts. merchant, No. 17 South-st., New-York. House No. 331 Henry-st.
For Vice-President—Henry Hill, merchant, No. 119 Broad-st., New-York. House No. 383 Sackett-st.
For Corresponding Secretary—Charles S. Farley, clerk with L. W. Thomas & Co., No. 60 Broadway, New-York. House No. 70 Pacific-st.
For Recording Secretary—George R. Bowman, clerk with Lawrence, Stone & Co., No. 41 Broadway, New-York. House No. 32 Remsen-st.
For Treasurer—Henry P. Journeay, merchant, firm of Journeay & Burnham, No. 144 Atlantic-st.
For Additional Directors—James Raymond, builder, No. 6 Dean-st.
Norman D. Sampson, merchant, No. 279 Washington-st., New-York. House No. 128 Columbia-st.
D. Lansing Lambert, clerk with Ed. Lambert & Co., No. 119 William-st., New-York. House Clinton-av.
Lebbeus Chapman, Jr., lawyer, No. 38 Wall-st., New-York. House No. 262 Livingston-st.
Charles H. Marvin, clerk with Charles R. Marvin, No. 27 William-st., New York. House No. 8 Schermerhorn-st.
William A. Gellatly, merchant, No. 170 William-st., New-York. House No. 325 Henry-st.
Gilbert L. Haight, clerk in American Exchange Bank, New-York. House No. 91 State-st.
J. Lawrence Brewster, merchant, No. 10 Front-st., New-York. House No. 225 Livingston-st.
William R. Bliss, clerk with Rawdon, Wright, Hatch & Edson, No. 48 Merchant's Exchange, New-York. House No. 43 Smith-st.
For Inspectors of Election—Edward M. Broughton, J. Seeley Ward, James H. Slipper.

The election will take place at the Athenæum on Wednesday, 23d instant. The polls will be open from 8 to 10 A. M., and from 4 to 9 P. M. Members are required to subscribe the constitution and to pay the initiation fee and first dues, before voting. The Treasurer pro tem. Mr. Gould H. Thorp will be in attendance at the polls during the day.

BROOKLYN, Dec, 21, 1857.
JOHN H. RAYMOND.
JAMES P. WALLACE.
HENRY SHELDEN.
J. LAWRENCE BUTLER.
LYMAN S. BURNHAM,
Nominating Committee.

BROOKLYN MERCANTILE LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.
A CARD.
The undersigned observe their names published in today's TIMES as candidates for office in the above Association on a ticket headed HENRY HILL for President.

While they feel deeply sensible of the honor conferred upon them, and highly appreciate the kindness and good feeling of those gentlemen who have done them the honor to mention their names in so distinguished a connection, they feel it is a duty which they owe as honorable men, to give notice that, having been nominated on the REGULAR TICKET, headed LEWIS ROBERTS for PRESIDENT, they will use what influence they may have to insure the success of that ticket.

(Signed,)
HENRY HILL,
GEO. R. BOWMAN.
W. A. GELLATLY.
GILBERT L. HAIGHT.
HENRY P. JOURNEAY.
WM. R. BLISS.
JAMES RAYMOND.
LEBBEUS CHAPMAN, JR.
BROOKLYN, Dec. 22, 1857. FREDERICK C. FARLEY.

TO THE MEMBERS OF THE MERCANTILE LIBRARY ASSOCIATION OF BROOKLYN.—The undersigned members of the Committee upon Independent Nominations feel called upon to reply to the cards of the nominees, published in last evening's papers.

We would ask those gentlemen, whose names are affixed to the first card, and who are also nominated upon the regular ticket, what authority the regular Nominating Committee had for using their names; and also, what is the usual plan for such nominations in similar institutions?

Also notice the fact that the gentlemen who sign the second card do not deny our right to nominate them, and though they are pledged to the regular ticket, they do not decline to run upon the Independent ticket, or to serve if elected.

These being the facts, we request your support for the Independent ticket, begging leave to assure you that we are actuated by no personal motives, and have only the ultimate good of the Association in view; and, agreeing with the Regular Committee, that there are *more good names off their ticket* than on it; and we now offer, at the request of many members, the ticket published yesterday.

An additional and strong reason for this is that certain friends of a candidate for the Presidential nomination canvassed the City for names to a paper soliciting his nomination for that office, and thus forestalled the action of that Committee. Many members not being satisfied with that nomination ask for another name, and appoint us their Committee to nominate another. For that nomination we have selected HENRY HILL, a gentleman eminently fitted for the post. and who will, if elected, fill the station with credit to himself and honor to the Association.

We do not recognize the justice or propriety of lodging within the custody of five men the very considerable power of selecting officers for the Association, and of making their choice of men a finality for all the important trusts which the Association has the privilege of conferring.

We claim that before the regular nomination was publicly announced, it should have received the sanction of a greater number of members than five men.

In conclusion, we would urge upon all who desire the success of the Institution to vote the independent ticket.

We voluntarily and distinctly exonerate every candidate who is upon the regular ticket, and also upon the independent ticket, from any connection with our movements in reference to the nominations.

BROOKLYN, Dec. 23 1857.
CHAS. J. SEPHARD, }
D. P. W. McMULLEN, }
R. C. OGDEN, } Committee.
E. M. BOUGHTON, }
JNO. S. STANTON, }

MERRY CHRISTMAS AND HAPPY NEW YEAR WILL SOON BE HERE.—Ladies can obtain beautiful embroidered toilet slippers, (presents to gentlemen,) and they in return can get Ladies', Misses', Boys', and Children's gaiter boots, slippers, patent leather boots and Congress gaiters, forming useful and appropriate gifts for the Holidays, at J. B. MILLER & CO.'S, No. 387 Canal-st.

NOTICE.—TWO EXCELLENT ORIGINAL VIOLINS for sale, at No. 31 Rose-st. Ask for Mr. VALENTINE.

DEVON BULL FOR SALE—SUPERIOR ANimal, by imported "Rubens," 3 years old; will be sold a bargain. Apply at "Tattersalls," 6th-av., corner 4th-st.

AUCTION SALES.

SAMUEL OSGOOD, Auctioneer.

PEREMPTORY AUCTION SALE OF SUPERIOR HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, ROSEWOOD COTTAGE PIANO-FORTE, FRENCH-PLATE PIER MIRRORS, &c.

SAMUEL OSGOOD & Co., Auctioneers, Will sell, at their store, No. 81 Nassau-st., TO-MORROW, (Thursday,) at 10½ o'clock, the whole of the furniture now in store, positively without the least reserve.

The whole of the above is worthy the attention of intending purchasers. Catalogues early morning of sale.

WESTCOTT & LINDSLEY, Auctioneer.

LARGE AUCTION SALE OF ELEGANT ROSEWOOD FURNITURE, MAGNIFICENT DIAMONDS, WINES, LIBRARY, &c., WITH THE ENTIRE CONTENTS OF THE FIRST-CLASS PRIVATE RESIDENCE NO. 152 21ST-ST., WEST OF 6TH-AV.

WESTCOTT & LINDSLEY, general auctioneers, for the sale of real estate, bonds, household furniture, &c., office Nassau Bank Buildings, will sell, THIS DAY, (Wednesday,) the above elegant furniture, commencing at 10½ o'clock precisely. This sale will afford purchasers an opportunity of obtaining really first-class furniture, all made to order, the sale of which will be positive, without reserve, rain or shine. Catalogues can be obtained of the auctioneers or at the house. Parlor furniture will be sold at 11 o'clock.

Consisting of magnificent suites, (one of which is covered in orange and maroon brocatel,) with carved frames; one full suite of 9 pieces, covered in blue and gold brocade, every piece richly carved; one do., covered in maroon silk velvet, carved in clusters of fruit. All these suites have solid rosewood frames, and are in perfect order. Splendid carved rosewood piano-forte, four round corners, made by Wm. Lindeman & Son and cost $500; four splendid mantel and pier mirrors; two superb carved rosewood etageres, with marble tops and plate doors; elegant decorated China vases, marble figures and groups, rich lace curtains, marble music-cabinet, Turkish and reception chairs, medallion carpets, rosewood sofa, centre and pier tables, corner etageres, with mirror backs; collection of valuable oil-paintings on canvas and glass; rich ormolu chandeliers, and a magnificent diamond-set bracelet and pin, cost $1,000.

CHAMBER, DINING-ROOM AND LIBRARY.

Superb-carved rose bedsteads, French hair mattresses, dressing-bureaus, marble washstands, sofas, tête-à-têtes, French chairs, ebony and bronze clocks, superior rosewood secretary and book-case, splendid beds, blankets and counterpanes, with oak dining-room furniture of every description; extension-table, silver ware, rich China cut-glass, &c., with a great variety not mentioned. Also, choice wines and champagnes. Commencing at 10½ o'clock precisely.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer, Office No. 23 Nassau-st.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL at auction on WEDNESDAY, Dec. 23, at 11 o'clock, at the salesroom No. 23 Nassau-st., wines, liquors, condiments, cigars, &c., from one of the oldest importing houses in New York, and to be sold at auction without reserve, every article guaranteed to be of the finest quality, viz.: Old N Y M Madeira, vintage 1833, in glass very fine; Mora Son's and Geris' pale and brown sherries; Amontillado do. 1840; Cadiz Wine Co do.; Saunders & Cameron do. 1350; Sandemons, Foster & Co.'s ports; London ports via London Docks; Trower, Lawson & Co. do; 53 cases high cost St. Julian claret, very old; 250 baskets champagne, Meet & Chaudon, Associates, Verzenay, Duc de Martebello, Read Seal, Creme de Berezy, genuine Heidsieck and Charles Heidsieck, Mumm's Cabinet and Verzenay, and other favorite brands; London Dock brandies, imported by the founder of the present firm 29 years ago; pale and dark L. D. Jamaica rum, Scotch and Irish whisky, Old St. Leger, 1836; Bourbon do. in cases and demijohns, very old; Holland gin, apple jack, old sardines, Stilton cheese, &c.

Also about 135,000 Havana cigars, warranted, viz. Il Trovatore, El Amber, El Globe, Esculapio Noriega, Wig Wag, Geo. Christy, Figaro, Ne Plus Ultra, and other favorite brands.

AT TWELVE O'CLOCK PRECISELY,

Also, about 11 dozen bottles vieux Cognac brandy, 22 dozen Vigo de Jerez; about 10 dozen Alto Duoro port, from the private stock of a gentleman deceased, and sold by order of the executor.

DANIEL S. HOUGH, Auctioneer, No. 220 Broadway.

DANIEL S. HOUGH CALLS PARTICULAR attention of persons in want of really first-class household goods to his sale at auction, TO-MORROW, (Thursday,) Dec. 24, of all of the rich and costly goods contained in the private residence, No. 248 West 23d st., near 9th-av. All the goods were made for the present owner, have been but little used and are in fine condition. Sale positive. No postponement on any account. Deposits required of all purchasers. In the basement are suites of walnut dining-room furniture complete, together with all the kitchen utensils, and elegant China dinner and tea sets, ivory cutlery, silver ware, cut glass, &c., belonging to the family.

In the parlors are velvet carpets and rugs, and three rosewood parlor suites, centre and side tables, corner and wall etageres, lace window drapery, pier glasses, China vases, bronze figures, clocks, ornaments, paintings, engravings, lady's secretary, work tables, easy chairs, bookcases, gas fixtures, one rosewood 7-octave piano, stool and cover, &c.

In the chambers are a fine assortment of carved rosewood and mahogany bedsteads, bureaus, stands, couches, chairs, carpets, cribs, sofas, 10 fine curled hair mattresses, blankets, beds and bedding, and a fine variety of desirable goods, too numerous to mention. Descriptive catalogue on the morning of sale. Sale commences at 10½ A. M., precisely. For full particulars see the *Herald*.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.

IMPORTER'S SALE OF WATCHES, BY E. & F. H. SCHENCK, on WEDNESDAY, 23d inst., at 11 o'clock, at the salesroom No. 33 Nassau-st.; an importer's entire stock of gold and silver watches. They consist, in part, of superb gold hunting and open-face English patent levers, full-jewelled gold and expansion balances, gold hunting chronometers and duplex watches, fine ruby-jeweled and expansion balances, all eighteen-carat, gold cases; gold hunting double-time centre second-timing watches; also, a splendid assortment of ladies' gold hunting and open-face watches, gold cap, fine ruby-jeweled, all sizes, and rich engraved cases, from the best makers in Europe; also, a fine assortment of silver hunting and open-face lever watches, full ruby jeweled and expansion balances; also, silver hunting duplex watches, silver hunting and open-faced cylinder-escapement watches. These watches will be sold without reserve, or any regard to the cost of importation.

HENRY H. LEEDS & Co., Auctioneers, office 23 Nassau-st.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO., WILL SELL on THURSDAY, Dec. 24, at 1 o'clock, P. M., at the salesroom No. 23 Nassau st.

The Duke of Buckingham's sterling silver, being the entire chest of costly sterling silver purchased at the sale of his effects, warranted; consisting of a large and massive silver tureen and cover, large silver tea urn and top, tea and coffee pot, tea caddy, salad bowl, sugar basin, cream jug, fish knife and fork, soup ladle, a large quantity of table, desert, gravy and tea spoons, sauce ladles, fruit knives, sugar lifters, butter knives caddy spoons, table and desert forks, fruit forks, salt spoons, sugar scoops, sugar tongs, scissors, &c.

Every article is of the most elegant description and solid sterling silver, together with the oak, iron-bound, silver chest. It is now on exhibition at our office.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer, Office No. 23 Nassau-st.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL at auction on THURSDAY, Dec. 24, at 10½ o'clock, at the salesroom No. 23 Nassau-st.:

IMPORTER'S SALE OF FINE WATCHES, &c.—The finest assortment of first-class goods offered at auction this season, to be sold without reserve, consisting of fine gold hunting English levers, full-jeweled, with gold and expansion balance; Duplex and chronometer watches, detached levers and cylinders, escapement, 4, 8 and 13 holes of extra jewels. Also, silver hunting, English patent levers, assorted, gold and expansion balance, full-jeweled, etc.; silver swing levers, detached levers and cylinder watches, 4, 8 and 13 holes jeweled; all of which will be guaranteed, to be so described on the catalogue on the morning of sale.

HENRY B. HERTS, JR., Auctioneer.

HERTS & MOSS WILL SELL, ON THURSDAY, Dec. 24, at 10½ o'clock, at the Salesrooms No. 5½ Pine-st., large sale of Groceries, Wines, Liquors and Cigars to pay advance. Comprises in part green and black teas, sugars, coffees, soaps, candles, starch, preserves, pickles, &c., &c. Also a first class lot of fancy goods suitable for the Holidays, viz: fine layer raisins, Turkey figs, French prunes, sardines, &c., &c.; also a lot of first quality champagnes, brandies, wines, cordials and other liquors; also about 500,000 Havana and German cigars, to be sold without reserve. Terms cash.

HENRY B. HERTS Jr., Auctioneer.

CLOSING SALE OF ELEGANT FURS—By order of assignees, on WEDNESDAY, Dec. 23, at 10½ o'clock, at the salesroom No. 5½ Pine-st. The stock comprises very valuable real sable sets; also, Russia mink, royal ermine, stone marten and every other kind of capes, cuffs, muffs, gloves, mufflers, sleigh and lap robes, &c., &c., valued at over $20,000, and to be positively sold, without any reserve, to close the estate. Every article warranted. Goods on view and catalogues ready this day.

PHILIP R. WILKINS, Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALE OF WINES, BRANDIES, SEGARS, &c., &c.—WILKINS & LIVINGSTON will sell at auction, on WEDNESDAY, Dec. 23, 1857, at 11 o'clock, at their salesroom No. 6 Pine-st., near Broadway, a choice assortment of fine old wines, brandies, gin, whiskies, cordials, &c., &c. The above being part of an importer's stock, offers an excellent opportunity for parties wishing to supply themselves for the Holidays. Liquors warranted in all cases to be according to sample.

A. S. RICHARDS, Auctioneer.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE.—BOOTS, SHOES AND RUBBERS.—RICHARDS & WHITING will sell, WEDNESDAY, Dec. 23, at 10½ o'clock, at store No. 44 Cortlandt-st., the stock of a jobbing house, comprising a general variety of men's, women's, misses and children's boots and shoes in good order, and will be sold without reserve.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer.

BY ALBERT H. NICOLAY, OFFICE No. 4 BROAD-ST.—Regular auction sales of Stocks, Bonds, Notes and other Securities every day. Stocks and Bonds, bought and sold at private sale, and at the Board of Brokers. Sale THIS DAY, at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange. For full particulars, see catalogues, or *Journal of Commerce, Courier*, and *Morning Express*.

WM. IRVING, Auctioneer.

ALL PARTIES WISHING TO DISPOSE of goods suitable for New-Year's Gifts, at the sale to be held by IRVING & WATKINS, during NEW-YEAR'S WEEK, at their salesroom, No. 8 Pine-st., will please send in their goods and invoices by Saturday, Dec. 26, before 3 o'clock P. M. No goods can be received after that time.

JOSEPH HEGEMAN, Auctioneer.

THURSDAY, DEC. 24, AT 10 1-2 O'CLOCK A. M., at the Central salesrooms, corner of Willoughby and Pearl sts., Brooklyn. Regular weekly sale. A small lot of furniture, jewelry, fancy goods, fifty ladies' bonnets of various patterns; guitar, two violins, fish pole, &c., &c.

JOSEPH HEGEMAN, Auctioneer.

BY JOSEPH HEGEMAN, WEDNESDAY EVENING, Dec. 23, at 6½ o'clock, at No. 152 Atlantic, between Clinton and Henry sts., Brooklyn, a valuable collection of fine Oil-Paintings and Engravings in handsome frames.

SIMEON DRAPER, Auctioneer.

BY SIMEON DRAPER, OFFICE NO. 46 Pine-st., cor. of William—Regular Auction Sales at the Merchants' Exchange EVERY DAY. Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at Private Sale. Sale THIS DAY at 12½ o'clock. See Catalogue.

JOHN P. MONTGOMERY, Auctioneer.

ASSIGNEES' SALE CONTINUED, 600 cases boots, shoes and rubbers at auction, on THURSDAY, Dec. 24, at 10½ o'clock, at the store of S. N. DAVIS, No. 56 Beekman-st., the stock of a jobbing house, comprising a good assortment, without reserve for cash.

AUCTION SALES.

F. NASH, Auctioneer.

AUCTION NOTICE.—F. NASH, AUCTIONEER, HAS BEEN INSTRUCTED TO SELL AT PUBLIC AUCTION, THIS (WEDNESDAY) MORNING, AT 10½ O'CLOCK, AT THE CABINET SHOW ROOMS OF MESSRS. BROWN & ABBOTT, NO. 494 BROADWAY, NEARLY OPPOSITE THE ST. NICHOLAS HOTEL, THE WHOLE OF THEIR MANUFACTURED STOCK OF SUPERIOR CUSTOM-MADE FURNITURE, COMPRISING THE MOST COMPLETE ASSORTMENT OF SUBSTANTIAL-MADE PARLOR, LIBRARY, DINING-ROOM AND CHAMBER FURNITURE, AND CHILDREN'S FANCY CHAIRS, BUREAUS, &C., &C., THAT CAN BE FOUND IN THE CITY.

THE WHOLE FOR POSITIVE AND UNRESERVED SALE TO THE HIGHEST BIDDERS, THE PROPRIETORS BEING ABOUT RELINQUISHING BUSINESS ON 1ST PROXIMO.

PARTIES DESIROUS OF FURNISHING HOUSES, OR OF PROCURING FANCY FURNITURE SUITABLE FOR THE HOLIDAYS, CAN RELY ON GOODS PURCHASED AT THIS SALE, AS EVERY ARTICLE WILL BE WARRANTED.

PAINTING—CONNOISSEURS OF PAINTINGS WILL FIND AT THIS SALE A FEW FINE OIL-PAINTINGS OF RARE MERIT, AND WELL WORTHY OF THEIR ATTENTION.

TERMS OF SALE—CASH. GOODS FOR SHIPMENT PACKED ON THE PREMISES.

CATALOGUES EARLY ON MORNING OF SALE.

GEO. A. LEAVITT, Auctioneer.

BY GEORGE A. LEAVITT & CO.—TRADE-sale rooms Nos. 377 and 379 Broadway, corner of White-st. THIS DAY, (Wednesday,) Dec. 23, continuation sale of D. Appleton & Co.'s catalogue, at 4 o'clock, at the salesroom.

AUCTION NOTICE.—PEREMPTORY CASH SALE OF USEFUL AND FANCY GOODS—By WM. W. SHIRLEY, WEDNESDAY, Dec. 23, at 10½ o'clock, in the show room over the corner of Broadway and Prince st., elegant cut glass ware, rich mantel vases, plated ware, China and Parian. Catalogues ready.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES OF PIANOS!

SOEBELER & SCHMIDT, Piano-forte Manufacturers, No. 423 Broome-st., near Broadway.

A DISCOUNT OF TWENTY PER CENT.

from ordinary rates for CASH. Parties about purchasing will find it to their advantage to call and examine our Pianos before buying elsewhere.

PIANOS, NEW AND SECOND-HAND, AT GREAT BARGAINS.

The best circular-scale pianos, with full iron frame and modern improvements. Every piano warranted. J. & C. FISCHER, 325 Broadway, opposite Broadway Theatre.

GOLD-MEDAL GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS.—STEINWAY & SONS, Manufacturers, No. 84 Walker-st., near Broadway, New-York, were awarded the First Premium where and whenever they brought their Piano-Fortes into competition with the best makers of Boston, New-York, Philadelphia and Baltimore.

Received the two First Prize Medals at the Metropolitan Fair, Washington, 1855.

The First Premium, a Gold Medal, for the best Piano-Forte at the American Institute, Crystal Palace, New-York, 1855.

The First Premium, a Gold Medal, for the best Piano-Forte at the Maryland Institute, Baltimore, 1856.

The First Prize Medal for the best Piano-Forte at the American Institute, Crystal Palace, New-York, 1856.

The First Premium, a Gold Medal, for the best Grand Piano at the Maryland Institute, Baltimore, 1857.

The First Premium at the State Fair, Detroit, 1857.

The First Premium at the State Fair, Richmond, 1857.

Among the Judges were the first musical talent of the country, such as W. Mason, Gottschalk, Wollenhaupt, &c. Grand and Square Pianos constructed with the full wooden and iron frame combined, are warranted for three years, and will now be sold at greatly reduced prices to suit the times.

GOLD MEDAL PIANO-FORTES.—THE highest premium awarded by the American Institute in 1857; also medals for 1855 and 1856. The Gold Medal Premium has this year been awarded to the Pianos of SCHUETZE & LUDOLFF, No. 452 Broome-st., New-York, over those sent from Boston, Albany and Troy, as well as many others from this City. For strength and sweetness combined, the pianos of these gentlemen have never been surpassed. They are full, soft and rich, yet forcible, and easy to the touch. In external appearance, too, they are second to none, being highly finished, and elegant in form. In short, they are thoroughly excellent, and the public has already seconded the decision of the judges.

SCHUETZE & LUDOLFF, No. 452 Broome-st.

19 PIANO-FORTES TO BE SOLD AT 10 per cent. less than the cost of manufacturing, to close the business by the 1st of January. The above instruments will be sold at an immense sacrifice for cash. Among them are 7-octave, with plain and fancy cases; also double rounds, carved, inlaid, and ornamented, with solid pearl keys, finished in the most superb style, and will be sold for less than the price of an ordinary plain piano. Every instrument warranted. Those wishing to purchase will do well to call at the manufactory Nos. 71, 73, and 75 East 22d-st., near Lexington-av., before purchasing. No reasonable offer refused.

PIANOS FOR HOLIDAY PRESENTS.—J. GILBERT & CO.'S Pianos can be bought between this and the first of January, very low for cash, by applying at the warerooms Nos. 419 and 421 Broadway, corner Canal-st. This is the only place in New-York where the above make can be had with our late improvements, the new action and scale. We have an entire new stock. Pianos to let.

MUSIC AT HALF-PRICE—AT WATERS', NO. 333 Broadway. Pianos and Melodeons at lower prices than ever before offered in this market. Pianos and melodeons to rent, and rent allowed on purchase. For sale on monthly payments eighteen good second-hand pianos just received, made by Chickering and other Boston makers, and will be sold at astonishingly low prices for cash.

GREAT IMPROVEMENT IN PIANO-FORTES.—Messrs. LIGHTE, NEWTON & BRADBURYS, No. 421 Broome-st., respectfully invite attention to their Piano-fortes, constructed with the patent arch wrest-plank, which is undoubtedly the most substantial improvement ever introduced into this instrument.

A MAGNIFICENT NEW ROSEWOOD PIANO-FORTE of unsurpassed tone, warranted, will be sold at an immense deduction for cash. A second-hand piano taken in exchange. Call at No. 155 West Broadway, near Canal.

CHICKERING & SON'S PIANO-FORTES—Including the various styles manufactured by this celebrated establishment; also, a large variety of second-hand Pianos, for sale at very reduced prices, at No. 508 Broadway. H. WARREN.

PIANO OFFERED FOR SALE—ELEGANT 7 octave, rosewood, grand diagonal, made by one of the best makers, and warranted in perfect order, selected by a celebrated Professor; cost $500, been used a few months; will be sold for $200, at No. 141 9th-st.

RAVEN, BACON & CO., (SUCCESSORS TO Bacon & Raven,) piano-forte manufacturers, wareroom No. 135 Grand-st., near Broadway, where a full assortment of instruments may be found, exclusively of our own manufacture, warranted in every respect.

PIANOS.—WANTED, A FIRST QUALITY PIANO, for which good stock will be given in payment, provided the price of the piano suits the times. Inquire of EDWARD TIMPSON, No. 185 West 48th-st., near 8th-av.

FOR SALE—A GOOD OLD-FASHIONED ROUND-corner rosewood piano, made by Nunns & Clark. Inquire in Raymond-st., Brooklyn, third house from Fulton-av.

HOUSES AND LOTS FOR SALE.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.—A VALUABLE farm, containing about 367 acres of land, situated in the State of Wisconsin, about 15 miles from Racine and 24 from Milwaukee, and 1½ miles from a railroad dépôt. Would be exchanged for good productive property in the City of New-York, Hoboken or Jersey City, or would be sold on time to a good purchaser. Apply to M. S. MARSH & SON, No. 150 Greenwich-st., or to MOSES JAQUES, Rahway, New-Jersey.

FOR SALE—AT REDUCED PRICES, THE FOLlowing described pieces of property: The four-story brick first-class dwelling, with modern improvements, 25 feet front, in 4th-st., near Bowery. Three four-story brick stores and dwellings, good business stands, on 6th-av., near 35th-st. Five excellent tenement houses in 32d-st., near 4th-av., four-story brick, paying well; also a brown stone front dwelling, 21x50, on 36th-st., near Broadway. Inquire of A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., No. 7 Broad-st.

FOR SALE—THE VALUABLE LOT ON SOUTH-east corner of 6th-av. and 26th-st. It can be divided into four small lots, fronting on 26th st. Inquire of A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., No. 7 Broad-st.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED—A SMALL 2½ OR 3-STORY HOUSE, with modern improvements. Address A. J., *Times* Office, stating terms and location.

FARMS FOR SALE.

FOR SALE AT RYE, WESTCHESTER CO., one-half mile from the dépôt, a farm of 73 acres, in fine culture and condition, well watered, &c. The dwelling-house is a two story and attic frame house, nearly new, well built, in perfect order, handsomely situated and well shaped. Size about 44 by 36, with a large extension. The barns, stables, carriage-house, ice-house, &c., are well built and conveniently arranged. A spring of the purest water is conveyed to the house and yards, furnishing a never-failing supply. There is a large variety of fine fruit on the place. A moderate-sized dwelling in this City will be taken in payment. Apply to P. C. BULKLEY, No. 27 Wall-st.

FARM WANTED.—WANTED, A SMALL FARM, from 30 to 50 acres, within twenty miles of the City, New-Haven or Harlem Railroad preferred, for which part cash and balance good Wisconsin lands in payment. Also, Wisconsin lands in exchange for salable merchandise. Inquire of W. HUTCHINS, No. 808 Broadway.

WELLS, FARGO & CO.,

NEW-YORK AND CALIFORNIA EXPRESS COMPANY, AND EXCHANGE DEALERS.

A JOINT-STOCK COMPANY.

CAPITAL $600,000.

Offices No. 82 Broadway, New-York; No. 40 Court-square, Boston; No. 400 Chestnut-st., Philadelphia.

Expresses sent to California, Oregon and Sandwich Islands on 5th and 20th, and to Havana on 7th, 12th and 27th of each month.

Exchange for sale in sums to suit, on California, Oregon, Sandwich Islands, Havana, Boston, and Philadelphia.

NOTICE TO CALIFORNIA BOND-HOLDERS.—W., F. & Co. are now prepared to receive the old Bonds of the State of California, transport the same to Sacramento City, and procure new ones, in accordance with the act of April 28, 1857, and return same to this City.

REVOLVING PISTOLS OF ALL THE most approved patterns, for sale at Nos. 203 and 502 Broadway. CHARLES FOLSOM.

FINANCIAL.

MORSE & CO.,

BANKERS,

Nos. 49 Wall-st. and 41 William-st.,

NEW-YORK.

Having established reliable and prompt correspondents throughout the United States and Canadas, are prepared to make collections and render quick returns, at a commission of fifty cents for each collection, without reference to the amount.

Stocks and bonds bought and sold on commission.

Prime mercantile paper discounted at the market rate.

Domestic and foreign exchange bought and sold.

Drafts on New-Orleans, Mobile, Galveston, and all the principal points in the United States and Canadas for sale.

Cash advanced on sound securities that have a quotable market value and are of ready sale.

Interest allowed on deposits and running accounts.

Dividends collected and proceeds remitted per order.

Bonds and mortgages on first class City property negotiated.

REFERENCES:

JAMES G. KING'S SONS, New-York.
KETCHUM, HOWE & CO., New-York.
CHAS. H. MARSHALL & CO., New-York.
Hon. S. J. TILDEN, New-York.
Hon. W. F. HAVEMEYER, New York.
CONTINENTAL BANK, New-York.
WRIGHT & WHITMAN, Boston.
SUTER, LEA & CO., Washington, D. C.
THOS. BIDDLE & CO., Philadelphia.
OGDEN, FLEETWOOD & CO., Chicago.
WATERMAN & BRO., New-Orleans.
McDOWELL, MILLS & CO., New-Orleans.
R. & D. G. MILLS, Galveston.
W. A. BRITTON & CO., Natchez.
McKIM & CO., Baltimore.
J. R. CRAIG, Shenectady, N. Y.
Hon. A. G. DAUBY, Utica, N. Y.

REMITTANCES TO ENGLAND, IRELAND, SCOTLAND AND WALES.

WE ISSUE SIGHT BILLS ON THE

UNION BANK OF LONDON,
NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND,
BELFAST BANKING COMPANY, IRELAND.

In sums of £1 upwards, at $5 per £.

Address,

TAYLOR BROTHERS, Bankers,
No. 76 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.

BANKING AND COLLECTION OFFICE.

SMALLEY, WEED & BARTLETT,

No. 54 Wall-st., New-York.

Having reliable correspondents, will collect paper payable at all accessible points in the United States and Canadas at a commission of one-quarter of 1 per cent., and proceeds delivered to our customers promptly on the day received.

Our firm will continue to be represented at the Stock Exchange Board, and will attend promptly to all orders for the purchase and sale of bonds and stocks. Our transactions at the Board being strictly on commission, we are enabled to give entire satisfaction to those who may favor us with their orders.

References—Moses Taylor, Esq., Wm. B. Astor, Esq., New-York.

PROPOSALS FOR A LOAN TO CHICAGO, BURLINGTON AND QUINCY RAILROAD COMPANY.—Sealed proposals will be received by the undersigned, at office No. 48 City Exchange, Boston, up to the 8th day of January next, at 1 o'clock P. M., for a loan of $400,000, in money, payable as follows:

10 Ten per cent. on the 15th of January, 1858, which first installment the Company will retain without issuing bonds therefor until the last installment is paid.
25 Twenty-five per cent. on the 15th of February, 1858.
25 Twenty-five per cent. on the 15th of March, 1858.
20 Twenty per cent. on the 15th of April, 1858.
20 Twenty per cent. on the 15th of May, 1858.
100

For which bonds will be issued against each payment, or the whole amount may be paid for in cash, and the bonds issued at once.

For which the Company will issue 8 per cent. bonds of $1,000 each, dated 1st January, 1858, with semi-annual coupons, and having 25 years to run.

The proposals will be opened at the office No. 48 City Exchange, Boston, on the 8th day of January next, at 1 o'clock P. M., in the presence of the Board of Directors of the Company, who will award without reserve to the highest responsible bidders.

A circular will shortly be issued giving full information as to the financial condition of the Company, and the form of security to be given for the above-named loan.

By order of the Board.

J. W. BROOKS,
EDWARD L. BAKER,
Committee.

BOSTON, Dec. 8, 1857.

OFFICE OF THE CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURG RAILROAD CO.—CLEVELAND, Nov. 27, 1857.—The annual meeting of the Stockholders of this Company will be held at the office of the Company in the City of Cleveland, on WEDNESDAY, the 6th day of January next, at 10 o'clock A. M., for the election of twelve Directors and transaction of other business, and especially to authorize an increase of the capital stock under the provisions of an act of the General Assembly of the State of Ohio, passed April 15, 1857. By order of the Board. E. ROCKWELL, Secretary.

$250,000 ST. LOUIS COUNTY ANTICIPATION TAX BONDS.—The undersigned offer for sale the above Bonds, payable in 1861 to 1864, bearing 7 per cent interest, payable semi-annually. Said Bonds are issued in anticipation of a special tax to meet the same, ordered by the Legislature of Missouri, and are similar to $1,200,000 issued by said county in 1853, all of which have been paid except $300,000 due 1st January next. E. D. MORGAN & CO.

TAXES PAID ON NON-RESIDENT LANDS, in any of the States or Territories, by the American Land and Tax-paying Agency, New-York.

CLARK & FAULKNER,
No. 16 Wall-st., rooms Nos. 12, 14 and 16.

MYRON H. CLARK,
HIRAM D. FAULKNER.

INDIANAPOLIS AND CINCINNATI RAILROAD COMPANY NOTICE.—The transfer books of this Company will be closed from the 25th inst. to the 1st January next. The books of the New-York Agency have been removed to Indianapolis.

A. WORTH, Secretary.

INDIANAPOLIS, Dec. 17, 1857.

HAMILTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
OFFICE No. 11 Wall-st., New-York.

NOTICE.—AN ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS OF this Company will be held on the 4th of January, prox., at the office of the Company. Polls will open at 12 M. and close at 2 o'clock P. M.

J. C. WINANS, Secretary.

SAINT NICHOLAS BANK, No. 7 Wall-st.,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 12, 1857.

NOTICE.—THE FOURTH INSTALLMENT OF $25 on each share of the Increased Capital Stock of this Bank will be payable at the banking house on SATURDAY, the 2d January next. By order of the Board.

A. PARKHURST, Cashier.

CASH ORDERS FOR THE PURCHASE and sale of Stocks and Bonds solicited by MEIGS & GREENLEAF, No. 23 William-st., New-York.

REFERENCES—Bank of the Republic, American Exchange Bank, Metropolitan Bank, Merchants' Bank.

INTEREST OF THE CITY OF QUINCY, ILL.—The Coupons of the City of Quincy falling due 1st of January next, will be paid at the office of WOODRUFF & CO., No. 40 Broad st.

THE COUPONS OF THE COUNTY OF St. Louis, due on the 1st of January, 1858, will be paid by the Bank of Commerce in New-York.

H. F. VAIL, Cashier.

BROWN, BROTHERS & CO., NO. 59 WALL-ST., issue credits for Commercial and Traveling purposes, available in any part of the world.

DIVIDENDS.

EMIGRANT INDUSTRIAL SAVINGS BANK,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 21, 1857.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—DEPOSITORS ARE hereby notified that a semi-annual dividend, at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum on all sums of $500 and under, and 5 per cent. per annum on all sums of over $500, which shall have been deposited at least three months on the 1st of January next, will be paid to depositors on and after MONDAY, Jan. 18. Interest not called for will be carried to the credit of depositors as principal.

The Bank is open for business daily, from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M., and from 5 P. M. to 7 P. M., at No. 61 Chambers-st., east of Broadway.

JOSEPH STUART, President.

JOHN MANNING, Comptroller.

FULTON BANK, New-York, Dec. 14, 1857.

THE FULTON BANK WILL PAY A SEMI-ANNUAL dividend of five per cent. (5) to the Stockholders on and after the 2d day of January next.

(This dividend is in place of the usual dividend for November, which was omitted to be declared at that period.)

The Transfer Books will be closed from the 19th inst. to the 1st proximo, inclusive.

By order of the Board of Directors.

(Signed,) W. J. LANE, Cashier.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—OFFICE DELAWARE and Hudson Canal Company, New-York, Dec. 7, 1857. The Board of Managers of this Company have declared a semi-annual dividend of four per cent. out of the profits of the Company, payable on and after SATURDAY, the 26th inst., at the office of the Company, No. 29 William-st., corner of Exchange-place. The transfer books are now closed, and will remain closed until the morning of the 21st inst. By order of the Board.

ISAAC N. SEYMOUR, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE GREAT WESTERN (MAINE) INSURANCE COMPANY.

Great Western Buildings, No. 33 Pine-st.

The usual semi-annual interest dividend of 3½ per cent. on the $1,000,000 cash capital stock of this Company will be paid at this office on and after Jan. 2. Transfer books will be closed from the 28th inst., till the declaration of the dividend of profits for the fiscal year can be made to stockholders and customers in January.

DOUGLAS ROBINSON, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.—PARK FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 237 Broadway, corner of Park-place, New-York, Dec. 14, 1857.—The Board of Directors of this Company have declared a semi-annual dividend of six (6) per cent., payable on and after the 2d of January next. The Transfer Books will be closed on the 20th inst.

WM. JAFFRAY, Secretary.

UNION BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 15, 1857.

DIVIDEND.—THIS BANK WILL PAY A DIVIdend of four per cent. to the stockholders on and after the 2d January next. The transfer books will be closed from the 24th inst. to the 2d proximo. By order of the board of Directors. E. H. ARTHUR, Cashier.

TRADESMEN'S BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 22, 1857.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE declared a Dividend of 4 per cent. on the Capital Stock of the Bank, payable to the stockholders on and after the 2d of January proximo. RICHARD BERRY, Cashier.

THE MANHATTAN GAS LIGHT COMPANY have declared a dividend of $2 50 per share on the full stock, and 96¼ cents per share on the scrip stock, payable on and after Thursday, the 24th inst. The transfer books will be closed until the 26th inst.

S. H. HOWARD, Secretary.

PRINTING BY STEAM.

COPPER-FACED TYPE.

STATIONERS' HALL, Nos. 174 and 176 Pearl-st., N. Y.,

J. A. H. HASBROUCK,

PRINTER, LITHOGRAPHER and STATIONER.

All kinds of PRINTING executed in the best style, WITH COPPER-FACED TYPE, AT THE LOWEST RATES.

FOR EUROPE.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage........$130
Second Cabin Passage........75

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage........$110
Second Cabin Passage........60

The ships from Boston call at Halifax.

AFRICA, Shannon, leaves N. York Wednesday, Dec. 9.
AMERICA, Lott, leaves Boston Wednesday, Dec. 16.
EUROPA, Leitch, leaves N. York Wednesday, Dec. 23.
CANADA, Lang, leaves Boston Wednesday, Dec. 30.
PERSIA, Judkins, leaves N. York Wed'day, Jan. 6, 1858.
NIAGARA, Wickman, leaves Boston Wed'y, Jan. 13, 1858.
AFRICA, Shann, leaves N. York Wednes'y, Jan. 20, 1858.

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, Specie, Jewelry, Precious Stones or Metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof therein expressed. For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIP EUROPA—FOR LIVERPOOL.—The EUROPA, J. LEITCH, Commander, will sail from the stream with the mails and passengers for Europe, on WEDNESDAY, 23d inst. A Steamer will leave the Company's Dock, at Jersey City, with the passengers, at 10½ and 11 o'clock A. M. The PERSIA will sail 6th of January.

E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

THE NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMERS.—The ships comprising this line are:

The ATLANTIC, Capt. OLIVER ELDRIDGE.
The BALTIC, Capt. JOSEPH COMSTOCK.
The ADRIATIC, Capt. JAMES WEST.

These ships have been built by contract expressly for Government service, every care has been taken in their construction, as also in their engines, to insure strength and speed; and their accommodations for passengers are unequaled for elegance and comfort.

The steamers of this line have improved water-tight compartments, and no expense has been spared to make them all as good as new; the thorough examination given them proves their mode of construction YET UNEQUALED.

Price of passage from New-York to Liverpool, in first cabin, $130; in second do., $75. From Liverpool to New-York, 30 and 20 guineas. An experienced surgeon attached to each ship. No berth can be secured until paid for.

PROPOSED DATES OF SAILING.

FROM NEW-YORK.	FROM LIVERPOOL.
Saturday, Jan. 16......1858	Wednesday, Feb. 3......1858
Saturday, Feb. 13......1858	Wednesday, March 3......1858
Saturday, March 13......1858	Wednesday, March 31......1858
Saturday, April 10......1858	Wednesday, April 28......1858
Saturday, April 14......1858	Wednesday, May 12......1858
Saturday, May 8......1858	Wednesday, May 26......1858
Saturday, May 22......1858	Wednesday, June 9......1858
Saturday, June 8......1858	Wednesday, June 23......1858
Saturday, June 19......1858	Wednesday, July 3......1858

For freight or passage, apply to

EDWARD K. COLLINS, No 56 Wall-st., New-York.
BROWN, SHIPLEY & CO., Liverpool.
STEPHEN KENNARD & CO., No. 27 Austin Friars, London.
B. G. WAINWRIGHT & CO., Paris.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for gold, silver, bullion, specie, jewelry, precious stones, or metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof expressed therein.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.—THE United States Mail Steamer ARAGO, D. LINES, Commander, will leave for Havre, touching at Southampton to land the mail and passengers, on SATURDAY, Jan. 9, at 12 o'clock, from Pier No. 37, North River, foot of Beach-st.

PRICE OF PASSAGE.

First Cabin........$130 | Second Cabin........$75

This ship has five water-tight compartments, inclosing the engines, so that, in the event of collision or stranding, the water could not reach them, and the pumps being free to work, the safety of the vessel and passengers would be secured.

Baggage not wanted during the voyage should be sent on board the day before sailing, marked "Below."

For freight or passage, apply to

WM. S. DRAYTON, Agent, No. 7 Broadway.

N. B.—The steamer FULTON will succeed the ARAGO, and sail Feb. 6.

FOR LIVERPOOL.—THE UNITED STATES Steamship BALTIC, J. J. COMSTOCK, Commander, will depart with the United States mails for Europe positively on SATURDAY, Jan. 16, at 12 o'clock M., from her berth at the foot of Canal-st.

For freight or passage, having unequaled accommodations for elegance and comfort, apply to

EDWARD K. COLLINS, No. 56 Wall-st.

Passengers are requested to be on board at 11 o'clock A. M. All letters must pass through the Post-office; any others will be returned.

NOTICE—The steamers of this line have improved water-tight compartments, and no expense has been spared to make them all as good as new; the thorough examination given them proves their mode of construction yet unequaled.

GREAT REDUCTION ON FARE TO EUROPE.

First Cabin........$80 | Second Cabin........$50

In the first-class paddle-wheel steamship ARIEL, 2,000 tons, C. D. LUDLOW, Commander, and NORTH STAR, 2,500 tons, P. E. LEFEVRE, to sail from pier No. 3 North River, at noon precisely, carrying the United States Mails, viz.:

Leave New-York for Southampton, Havre and Bremen.	Bremen for Southampton and New-York.	Havre and Southampton for New-York.
N. Star, Dec 26.	Saturd'y, Nov. 28.	Weds'day, Dec. 2.
Ariel, Sat'y, Jan. 23.	Saturday, Dec. 26.	Weds'day, Dec. 30.

These steamer touch at Havre. Specie delivered in London and Paris. For passage or freight apply to D. TORRANCE, Agent, No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

STEAM BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND GLASGOW.—EDINBURG, 2,500 tons, WILLIAM CUMMING, Commander; NEW-YORK, 2,150 tons, ROBERT CRAIG, Commander; GLASGOW, 1,952 tons, JOHN DUNCAN, Commander. The Glasgow and New-York Steamship Company intend sailing these new and powerful steamers from New-York to Glasgow direct, as follows:

FROM NEW-YORK.	FROM GLASGOW.
New-York, Saturday, Jan. 16, 12 noon.	

RATES OF PASSAGE:

First class, $75; third class, found with cooked provisions, $30. An experienced surgeon attached to each steamer. For freight or passage apply to JAMES RAEBURN, Agent, No. 17 Broadway. New-York City bills or gold only received for passage.

FOR THE SOUTH.

FOR SAVANNAH AND FLORIDA.—THE U. S. MAIL LINE.—The favorite steamship STAR OF THE SOUTH, Capt. THOS. LYON, will leave on SATURDAY, Dec. 26, at 3 o'clock P. M., from Pier No. 4 North River. Bills of Lading signed only on board. For freight or passage, apply to

SAMUEL L. MITCHILL, No. 13 Broadway.

Steamers for Florida connect at Savannah, leaving every Monday, Wednesday and Friday.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—ON and after Monday, Nov. 9, 1857, and until further notice, passenger trains will leave pier foot of Duane-st., as follows, viz.:

Dunkirk Express, at 8 A. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo and intermediate stations.

Rockland Passenger, at 3 P. M., from foot of Chambers-st., *via* Piermont, for Sufferns and intermediate stations.

Way Passenger, at 4 P. M., for Newburg, Middletown and intermediate stations.

Emigrant, at 5 P. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo and intermediate stations.

The above trains run daily, Sundays excepted.

Night Express, at 5 P. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo, every day.

These Express trains connect at Elmira with the Elmira, Canandaigua and Niagara Falls Railroad, for Niagara Falls; at Binghamton with the Syracuse and Binghamton Railroad, for Syracuse; at Corning with Buffalo, Corning and New-York Railroad, for Rochester; at Great Bend with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad for Scranton; at Hornellsville with the Buffalo and New-York City Railroad, for Buffalo; at Buffalo and Dunkirk with the Lake Shore Railroad, for Cleveland, Cincinnati, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, &c.

CHARLES MORAN, President.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD.—WINTER ARRANGEMENT—Commencing Wednesday, Nov. 25, 1857.

TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT CORNER OF WHITE AND CENTRE STS.

9¼ A. M.—Mail train for Albany, stopping at all stations north of Williams Bridge.

6¼ P. M.—White Plains train, stopping at all stations.

LEAVE TWENTY-SIXTH-ST.

8 A. M.—Williams Bridge train, stopping at all stations.

11½ A. M.—White Plains train, stopping at all stations.

2½ P. M.—Williams Bridge train, stopping at all stations.

3 P. M.—Millerton train, stopping at Williams Bridge and all stations north.

4 P. M.—The Croton Falls train, stopping at all stations.

5 P. M.—Williams Bridge train, stopping at all stations.

WM. J. CAMPBELL, Superintendent.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY—Connecting at New-Hampton with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, and at Easton with the Lehigh Valley Railroad.

FALL ARRANGEMENTS—Commencing Oct. 28, 1857. Leave New-York for Easton and intermediate places from Pier No. 2 North River, at 7:30 A. M., 12 M., and 3:30 P. M.; for Somerville, by above trains and at 4:30 P. M. The above trains connect at Elizabeth with trains on the New-Jersey Railroad, which leave New-York from foot of Cortlandt-st. at 7:30 and 12 M., 3:20 and 4 P. M.

Passengers for the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad will leave at 7:30 A. M. only; for Lehigh Valley Railroad at 7:30 A. M. and 12 M. only.

JOHN O. STEARNS, Superintendent.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD.—FOR PHILADELPHIA AND THE SOUTH AND WEST, *via* JERSEY CITY—Mail and Express Line. Leave New-York at 8 and 11 A. M. and 4 and 6 P. M., $3; 12 M., $2 25; stopping at all way stations. Through tickets sold for Cincinnati and the West, and for Baltimore, Washington, Norfolk, &c., and through baggage checked to Washington in 8 A. M. and 6 P. M.

J. W. WOODRUFF, Assistant Superintendent.

No baggage will be received for any train, unless delivered and checked 15 minutes in advance of the time of leaving.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—From Dec. 2, 1857, trains will leave Chambers-st. as follows: Express trains 6½ and 11¼ A. M. and 4:45 P. M.; Poughkeepsie trains at 8½ A. M. and 3¼ P. M.; Peekskill freight train at 1½ P. M. from 31st-st. only, and passenger train at 5½ P. M. from Chambers-st. Sing Sing train at 4 P. M. Passengers taken at Chambers, Christopher and 30th-st. Stations only. Trains for New-York leave Troy 6:15 A. M., 12:35 and 5:15 P. M., and East Albany at 6:25 A. M., 12:45 and 5:25 P. M.

FLUSHING RAILROAD—LEAVES FULTON Market Wharf, by steamer ISLAND CITY, at 8 and 10 A. M., 1, 3:50, and 5 P.M. The cars leave Flushing, L. I., at the same hours, meeting and exchanging passengers with the boat at Hunter's Point—through in 50 minutes. Fare 25 cents.

WM. M. SMITH, Receiver.

NOTICE.—CHANGE OF TIME FOR BOSTON.—The morning Express Train now leaving New-York at 8 20 A. M., will on and after Monday, the 21st inst., leave at 8 A. M. J. H. HOYT, Superintendent.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONERS OF PILOTS,
No. 69 SOUTH-ST., NEW-YORK, Nov. 27, 1857.

PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED BY the undersigned, Commissioners of Pilots, for repairs to Piers and Bulkheads, as hereinafter specified. The work to be done pursuant to the provisions of Section 11 of the Act of the Legislature of the State of New-York, entitled "An Act to Establish Regulations for the Port of New-York," passed April 16th, 1857, under the supervision of the undersigned, or any one he may appoint, and for the account and at the expense and risk of the owners of said Piers and Bulkheads, to whom the contractors will look for payment.

All proposals to be signed by the contractors, with two sureties satisfactory to the Commissioners, and addressed to the Commissioners of Pilots, and submitted on or before the 15th day of December, 1857.

The following is a list of the Piers and Bulkheads referred to above:

East River—Nos. 26, 29, 40, 41, 43, 44, 46 and 51.
North River—Nos. 35, 45, 46, 49, 50 and 51.

The Commissioners reserve the right, after the proposals for repairs are made, to repair or not, either the whole of the Piers advertised or a part of them, as they may deem best for the public interest.

RUSSELL STURGIS,
President of the Board of Commissioners of Pilots.

Proposals for the above work will be received until the 26th of December, 1857.

NEW WARD SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.—THE fine building just erected in 28th-st., near the 9th-av., is now open for the registry of pupils, on every school day between the hours of 9 A. M. and 3 P. M. The Principal of the Grammar Department is Miss CLARA M. EDMONDS, now Principal of the Female Department of Ward School No. 33, and one of the Teachers of the Saturday Normal School; and the Principal of the Primary Department is Mrs. SARAH K. WHITE, now Principal of Primary School No. 54. Small boys will be taken in the Primary Department.

NELSON J. WATERBURY, } Commissioners.
WILLIAM MONTEITH, } Commissioners.
CHARLES DARRAGH, } Inspectors.
JOHN G. BUTLER, } Inspectors.
PHILO V. BEEBE, } Trustees.
HUBBARD G. STONE, } Trustees.
JAMES KEARNEY, } Trustees.
ROBERT T. CREAMER, } Trustees.
EDWIN DOBBS, } Trustees.
CASPER MYERS, } Trustees.
WILLIAM MENCK, } Trustees.
HENRY LARKIN } Trustees.

School Officers of the XXth Ward.

OFFICE OF THE "GOVERNORS OF THE ALMSHOUSE,"
ROTUNDA, PARK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 17, 1857.

SMALL-POX.—CITIZENS AND STRANGERS are informed that the Governors of the Almshouse have provided commodious private accommodations for the reception of Small-pox patients at the new Hospital on Blackwell's Island, where all persons having this disease will be received on terms suitable to their condition. Good and experienced nurses, and the best of medical attendance provided. Apply to

GEORGE KELLOCK, JR.,
Superintendent, &c., of this office.

OFFICE OF RECEIVER OF TAXES—NO. 32 Chambers-st., New-York, Dec. 4, 1857.—Notice is hereby given that on all taxes remaining unpaid on the 1st day of January next interest will be added, at the rate of 12 per cent. per annum, from the 7th day of September last to the date of payment. No money received after 2 o'clock. WILSON SMALL, Receiver of Taxes.

NOTICE—TO ALL PERSONS HOLDING THE Bonds of the Oswego and Syracuse Railroad Company falling due 1858 and 1859: You are requested to inform F. T. CARRINGTON, President, or LUTHER WRIGHT, Treasurer of said Company, at Oswego, N. Y., as soon as may be practicable, of the bonds of said Company held by you, with their respective numbers, dates and amounts.

OSWEGO, Dec. 12, 1857. A. P. GRANT, Secretary.

MEDICAL.

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT OF BUCHU.

—HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu cures Gravel.

HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu cures diseases of the Bladder.

HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu cures diseases of the Kidneys.

HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu cures Dropsy.

HELMBOLD'S Extract of "Buchu," for general weakness.

HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu for all diseases arising from excesses.

HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu for all diseases arising from exposure.

HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu for all diseases arising from imprudence.

HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu for Secret and Delicate diseases.

HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu is taken by male and female.

JOY TO THE AFFLICTED.

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT OF BUCHU,

For nervous and debilitated sufferers, and removes all the symptoms, viz: Loss of power, loss of memory, general weakness, dimness of vision, languor and universal lassitude of the muscular system, temporary suffusion, loss of sight, inability, &c.

If these symptoms are allowed to go on, (which this medicine invariably removes,) soon follow fatuity and epileptic fits. Who can say that these excesses are not frequently followed by those direful diseases—Insanity and Consumption?

The records of Insane Asylums, and the melancholy deaths by Consumption, bear ample witness of the truth of this assertion.

With woful measures, wan Despair,
Low sullen sounds his grief beguiled.
HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT OF BUCHU gives
Health and vigor to the frame,
And bloom to the pallid cheek.

If you are suffering from any of the above distressing ailments, procure the remedy at once.

Evidence of the most reliable and responsible character open to the inspection of all.

Price $1 per bottle, or six for $5, delivered to any address.

Address letters H. J. HELMBOLD, No. 52 South 10th-st., Assembly Buildings, Philadelphia.

Agents: BARNES & PARK, Broadway; F. C. WELLS & CO., No 115 Franklin-st.; C. H. RING, No. 192 Broadway, New-York; and of all druggists and dealers throughout the United States, Canada and the British Provinces.

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.—Ask for HELMBOLD'S. Take no other.

Cures guaranteed.

SANDS' SARSAPARILLA.

This pleasant, simple and most efficacious vegetable remedy, for purifying the blood, and the cure of scrofulous and cutaneous diseases, may be taken at this season with the greatest benefit by every one. The only caution necessary to be used is to obtain the original and genuine article. Prepared and sold by

A. B. & D. SANDS, No. 100 Fulton-st., New-York.

RICORD'S, VELPEAU'S, CIVIAL'S, ACTON'S CURLING'S, and the Venereal Hospital Practice, of Paris and London, by Dr. LARMONT. As some persons afflicted with Gonorrhœa, Gleet, Strictures, Primary and Constitutional Syphilis, Nervous Debility, Seminal Emissions, Impotency, &c., may not be aware of the fact, he takes this medium of informing them that he is the only graduate in this City who is exclusively treating and curing those diseases, and whose connection with the European hospitals enables him to adopt the latest and most radical treatment, curing the oldest and most severe cases, at No. 82 Mercer-st., corner of Spring, opposite St. Nicholas Hotel, from 9 A. M. till 8 P. M. The Doctor's MEDICAL ADVISER AND MARRIAGE GUIDE, nearly 400 pages, 100 picture illustrations, is $1. It gives all the advertised medicines. It should be seen by the afflicted, before adopting any treatment, as it fully exposes the charlatans infesting this and other cities.

We commend Dr. LARMONT to the afflicted.—*Courrier des Etats Unis, Staats Zeitung, Day Book, &c.*

DR. WATSON HAS FOR A LONG SERIES of years confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated not less than twenty thousand cases, without an instance of failure. The remedies are mild, and there is no interruption to business or change of diet. Separate consulting rooms.

Dr. WATSON'S NEW WORK, THE CAUSE AND CURE, is the only one which clearly explains the nature and mode of treatment of the venereal disease in its different forms—Spermatorrhœa, the result of early indiscretion, excess, or other causes. Anatomical plates of a superior kind, and drawings of every form of disease. Price $1. No. 55 Walker-st., a few doors west of Broadway.

SUFFERERS FROM SEMINAL EMISSIONS and Female Sexual Weakness, who covet Health, inclose two stamps, and address, in perfect confidence, your friend and former fellow sufferer, WM. J. S. C. ADAMS, Box No. 176, Charlestown, Mass.

CAUTION!—The above I first published in the *Times* in August, 1856. Beware of swindlers who copy my notices to deceive you; especially beware of a scoundrel in Albany who has copied the above almost verbatim.

WM. J. S. C. ADAMS.

MOTHERS, HAVE YOUR CHILDREN A Cough, ripening into Croup or Consumption? Start at once for Dr. SMITH'S COUGH KILLER. One 25 cent bottle will convince you it is a gem of priceless value. Sold at CHAS. H. RING'S, No. 192 Broadway, No. 153 Water-st., No. 32 Catharine-st., No. 46 South 7th-st., Williamsburg.

DR. COOPER, NO. 14 DUANE-STREET, may be consulted on all diseases of a private nature; 26 years exclusively devoted to the treatment of secret diseases, enables him to warrant a cure in all cases undertaken. The victims of misplaced confidence, who have been misled by quack advertisements, can call on Dr. C. with the certainty of being radically cured.

DR. RALPH, AUTHOR OF THE PRACTICAL PRIVATE TREATISE—Offices No. 784 Broadway, corner 10th-st. Cases of recent disease quickly and radically cured. Especially in stricture, gleet, debility, &c., and where the patient has suffered from a certain class of people, his services will be best appreciated. Hours from 10 till 1, and after 6 o'clock in the evening.

CONSUMPTION, PARALYSIS, NERVOUS DISEASES, &c.—Doctor Joseph G. will undertake to cure any kind of diseases, especially those given up by medicine. Address or apply to Doctor J. GRIERRE, from 10 to 12, at No. 10 Waverley-place, near Broadway, New-York.

LAND WARRANTS.

U. S. PASSPORTS—INDISPENSABLE TO TRAVELERS—Issued through J. B. NONES, Notary Public, and Commissioner of all the States, No. 1¾ Warren-st. Naturalized citizens must produce certificates. Bounty Lands, Pensions, Extra Pay, &c., procured.

THREE LARGE FIRST-CLASS PROPELLERS FOR SALE.

By virtue of a resolution passed by the Board of Directors, the New-York and Albany Propeller Line offer for sale the entire property of said Company, consisting of the large propeller *E. Corning*, 800 tons burden, built in 1857; also the large propeller *Western World*, 700 tons burden, built in 1856, and the propeller *Hoboken*, 500 tons burden; one large double-deck barge, planks, planking, trucks, &c., suitable for an extensive freighting business of live stock, &c., &c. Together with the leases of the piers and wharves in Albany and New-York if desired.

This Line has done a large and profitable business during the season of 1857, and is now offered for sale to close the concern. It affords a rare opportunity for a profitable investment.

Terms made known at the office of the Company, No. 130 Quay-st., Albany.

G. A. WOOLVERTON, Preside

SUPERIOR LARD AND TALLOW OILS, very fine, for machinery and burning. Barrels 30 to 50 gallons. JOHN W. QUINCY, No. 98 William-st.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT—CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—LESTER WILCOX, GEORGE F. PERRY, JR., and ROBERT GIRLING against DANIEL BUSH and JAMES LITCHFIELD.—Summons for a money demand on contract—Com. not served.—To the above named defendants: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall in the City of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at their office at No. 124 Nassau-st., in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of four hundred and seventy-three dollars and forty-seven cents, with interest from the 16th day of November, 1857, besides the costs of this action.—Dated Nov. 30, 1857.

LARNED & BELL, Plaintiffs' Attorneys.

The complaint in this action was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, on the 21st day of December, 1857.

d1-1aw6wW* LARNED & BELL.

SUPREME COURT.—TRIAL TO BE HAD IN THE CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—FERDINAND MAYER, AUGUST MERKEL and VINCENT MAYER, against WILLIAM H. RANLETT.—Summons for money demand on contract.—(Com. not ser.)—To the above-named defendant: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall, of the City of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint, on the subscriber at his office, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of one hundred and thirty-two dollars, with interest from the 22d day of March, 1856, on the sum of fifty-two dollars, and from the 29th day of March, 1856, on the sum of eighty dollars, besides the costs of this action.—Dated New-York, Nov. 23, 1857.

JAMES ESCHWEGE, Plaintiffs' Attorney.

The complaint in the above-entitled action was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, on the 15th day of December, 1857.

JAMES ESCHWEGE, Plaintiffs' Attorneys.

d15-1w6wW

SUPREME COURT.—JACOB MILLER, PLAINTIFF, against JAMES McGUIRE, Elizabeth McGuire his wife, John Deane and Otelia Deane his wife, William Eagle, Ezekiel Cornish, Seth Roda, John Tompkins, John Edwards, Henry Odgers, the New-York White Soap Stone Company, Thomas McElrath, President, Nassau Bank, William Peters, James Mulligan, James O'Brien, James Smallie, Peter Bowne, Catherine Gillen, Andrew Ferry, P. Conlan, Philip McCabe, William Barry and Thomas Smith, defendants.—To the defendants and each of them above named: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which was on this 11th day of November, 1857, filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at his office, in the City Hall of said City, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, No. 208 Broadway, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New-York, Nov. 11, 1857.

NELSON SMITH,
Plaintiff's Attorney.

n25-1aw6wW*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against THOMAS FAIRWEATHER, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers at the dwelling of WILLIAM H. FAIRWEATHER, No. 443 2d-av., in the City of New-York, on or before the first day of February next.—Dated New-York, July 28, 1857.

SUSAN FAIRWEATHER, Administratrix.
WM. H. FAIRWEATHER, Administrator.

jy29-1aw6mW*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF RODMAN B. DAWSON, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against JOHN P. ROPKE, late of the City of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, the administratrix, at the office of JAMES GRIDLEY, No. 59 Nassau-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 19th day of January next.—Dated July 13, 1857.

CAROLINE ROPKE,
Administratrix, &c.

jy15-1aw6mW*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HENRY HART, late of the City of New-York, Broker, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at the office of John Flanley, No. 1,002 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 25th day of January next.—Dated New-York, July 21, 1857.

M. T. BRENAN, } Executors.
JOHN FLANLEY, } Executors.

jy22-1aw6mW*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CHARLES F. E. KLUGKIST, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their office, No. 25 South-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 1st day of April next.—Dated New-York, Sept. 25, 1857.

JOHN P. KOHL, } Executors.
CARL STRUVER, } Executors.

o7-1aw6mW*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF RODMAN B. DAWSON, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against CHARLES REILLY, late of the city of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, the executors, at the residence of FRANCIS KELLY, No. 282 Pacific-street, in the city of Brooklyn, on or before the 14th day of April next.—Dated Oct. 7, 1857.

FRANCIS KELLY, } Executors.
PHILIP REILLY, } Executors.

o14-1aw6mW*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN Y. VAN TUYL, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his office No. 168 South-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 15th day of May next.—Dated Nov. 10, 1857.

n11-1aw6mW* BENJ. S. VAN TUYL, Administrator.

BANK DEPARTMENT—STATE OF NEW-YORK—ALBANY, March 5, 1856.—Notice is hereby given, pursuant to the Statute in such cases made and provided that all the Circulating Notes issued to J. RELF, an individual Banker, (Farmers' Banker, Mina, Chautauque County,) must be presented at the Office of the Superintendent of the Banking Department of the State of New-York, for payment within two years from the date hereof, or the funds deposited for the redemption of the Circulating Notes issued to the said Banker will be given up.

JAS. M. COOK, Superintendent.

N. B.—The Commercial Bank of Albany will redeem the Notes in behalf of the Superintendent.

mh12,'56-1aw2yW

STATIONERY.

COMMISSION PAPER WAREHOUSE.—A. C. GOODMAN & CO., No. 32 Beekman st., invite the attention of Book and Newspaper Publishers, Printers, and all other buyers, to their facilities for supplying paper of any quality, size and weight, at the very lowest prices.

ENVELOPES.—They are the sole agents in this City for White & Corbin's machine-made Envelopes, said to be the best manufactured.

WRITING PAPERS.—Manilla, Straw and other wrapping papers constantly on hand.

Manufacturers supplied with Bleaching powders, Wires, Felts, Oil Vitriol, Ultramarine, Soda Ash, &c., &c.

Cash paid for rags and paper shavings.

J. A. H. HASBROUCK, STATIONER'S HALL, Nos. 174 and 176 Pearl-st., N. Y., importer and manufacturer, offers for sale, at low cash prices, every variety of account books, papers, fancy and staple stationery, writing papers, notes, drafts, money, and shipping receipts, inkstands, memorandum and time books, pens, pencils, slates, penknives, chess and backgammon boards, &c., and all articles usually kept by the trade. JOB PRINTING and LITHOGRAPHY executed at low rates; cards, circulars, &c. Country merchants invited to call.

1858.—BLANK BOOKS, STATIONERY, PRINTING—At No. 45 Maiden-lane. We offer the largest assortment, at very low prices, to suit the times. Books made to pattern. Job printing, engraving, and lithographic work. Diaries and daily journals for 1858, all styles. Orders solicited. FRANCIS & LOUTREL, Stationers, Printers and Bookbinders, No. 45 Maiden-lane.

BANK NOTICES.

MARINERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION—Corner 3d-av. and 9th-st. Moneys deposited on or before the 1st of January will bear interest from that date at the rate of 6 per cent. interest allowed on all sums of $500 and under, and 5 per cent. on sums over that amount. Bank open daily from 9 A. M. to 2 P. M., and on Wednesday and Saturday evenings from 5 o'clock to 8 o'clock.

THOMAS B. STILLMAN, President.

PHILLIP W. ENGS, } Vice-Presidents.
CHARLES MILES, } Vice-Presidents.

ISAAC T. SMITH, Secretary.

EAST RIVER SAVINGS BANK—NO. 3 Chambers-st., two doors from Chatham. Interest at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum will be paid on sums from $5 to $500, inclusive, and 5 per cent. on sums over $500. All money deposited on or before the 9th day of January, will draw interest from the 1st of January. Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M., and on Thursday from 5 to 7 P. M.

PETER H. TITUS, President.

C. A. WHITNEY, Secretary.

METROPOLITAN BANK, NO. 108 BROADWAY.—NEW-YORK, Dec. 22, 1857.—The Directors of the Metropolitan Bank have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of four (4) per cent., payable on and after Monday, the 4th of January prox.

The transfer books will be closed from the 24th inst. until the day of payment. GEO. I. SENEY, Cashier.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION, No. 69 Warren-st., one door from Greenwich-st.—Interest at the rate of six per cent. on sums from $1 to $500. Open daily from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M., and on Mondays, Thursdays and Saturdays, from 4 to 7 P. M.

V. L. BUXTON, Sec'y. W. W. CONCKLIN, Pres.

ROSEHILL SAVINGS BANK, CORNER 14th-st. and 8th-av., will allow 6 per cent. interest on all sums up to $1,000, inclusive. Open daily.

WM. F. HAVEMEYER, President.

J. BRINKERHOFF, Secretary.

FURNITURE.

ENAMELED CHAMBER SUITES OF FURNITURE, in all colors and styles

Wholesale and Retail,

At prices from $25 and upward.

WARREN WARD,

No. 277 Canal-st., (old No. 38,)

Four doors east of Broadway, New-York.

ENAMELED CHAMBER FURNITURE.—New and beautiful styles of enameled, solid oak and grained chamber furniture. Housekeepers in want of these cheap and fashionable styles of Bedroom Furniture will find an extensive assortment at H. F. FARRINGTON'S Warerooms, No. 368 Canal-st., opposite Wooster-st., New-York.

MUNICIPAL AFFAIRS.

WASHINGTON MARKET CORRUPTION CASE.

Meeting of the Special Committee---Curious Proceedings---Abrupt Postponement of the Investigation.

Action of the Board of Aldermen—The Investigation must not be Delayed.

BREAD TO BE SOLD BY WEIGHT.

THE WASHINGTON MARKET COMMITTEE MEETING.

The Committee appointed specially to investigate the charges against the City Inspector, Aldermen and Councilmen in relation to the disposal of the land on the west side of Washington Market for market stands, adjourned to meet yesterday at 2 P. M.

At that hour Alderman BLUNT, the Chairman, was present, and was proceeding to examine Mr. Fielder further when

Mr. MORTON, the City Inspector, arose and said—Mr. Chairman: Yesterday I chose to permit myself to be called in this matter for the reason that had I refused to do so, it might have placed me in a false position. But at the same time I would desire the parties making these charges, in justice to myself,—I am entitled to know whether the charges before this Committee are in reference to the petition to them, or whether it is to the general subject of the grounds west of Washington Market. I want to know whether it is in reference to the matters which have occurred since the commencement of my administration; or what occurred before that time. I said yesterday, that I had received no books showing the condition of the Markets, and that my whole time was so much taken up that I could not give time to these matters; and I could not assume the responsibility connected with the Markets prior to my administration, nor of the conclusions of the Common Council. These things have a remote bearing upon the charges against myself, and the Committee hold me responsible for them. Yesterday, I think the Chairman seemed to be prejudiced, or rather to display a spirit of unkindness towards myself, although I always entertained the most kindly feelings towards him, and believed he did to me. But as these charges involve my character, I think it is right that I should know precisely my position with reference to this examination. Mr. Fielder spoke of having purchased a stand some three years ago. Now I do not know who bought or sold them, nor could I know. But certainly there was no abuse in it, I had anything to do with. Then there was another irregularity, I noticed. When Alderman ADAMS came in, he made a very unbecoming remark, as he made it in view of not having been present when I gave my testimony. If I remember, there was only one member present at that time. I was caused to be sworn then, and I did it cheerfully, because, if I had not, I had an idea that it would have been prejudicial to me. Nor did I think the remark of Alderman ADAMS in place, he having no knowledge of what had been done. Now I think, in justice to myself, that I am entitled to have a majority of the Committee present.

Alderman BLUNT—In the first place, in regard to the prejudice of the President of the Committee, I do not think you have any right to make such a remark. I stated that I was going to investigate this thing thoroughly. I am going to ferret it out to the very bottom, and wherever it rests upon there let it rest; and with regard to the majority of the Committee, if they do not choose to come here I am not going to send for them—that's all about it. They are in the other room, and they know the Committee is in session.

Mr. MORTON—It is due to myself and to the Committee, and every one, that there should be a majority of the Committee present to decide upon all questions.

Alderman BLUNT—Then proceed to preside.

Mr. MORTON—Are not the rest of the Committee to be present? There are members of the Committee outside, I understand.

Alderman BLUNT—If the gentleman understands so, he can write them in if he has a mind.

Alderman MCCONNELL now entered the Committee room, and took his seat beside Alderman BLUNT.

Mr. MORTON—May I ask the Chairman if the business before this Committee is in reference to the petition before it?

Alderman BLUNT—Is Mr. BRENAN here? (No response.) Is Mr. Sands Crawford here?

Mr. CRAWFORD answered.

Alderman BLUNT—Mr. Crawford, please to answer as a witness. Mr. Crawford was sworn.

Alderman MCCONNELL—I object to receiving testimony, unless there is a majority of the Committee present.

Enter Alderman DRAKE.

Alderman BLUNT—Mr. Crawford, have you a stand at Washington Market.

Mr. M. R. BREWER—Mr. Chairman, I appear here for Mr. M. T. Green, and he desires that a majority of the Committee should be present.

Alderman DRAKE—(Who had not taken his seat)—I would like to ask a question. Has any person been examined by the Chairman alone?

Alderman BLUNT—Yes, Sir; at the meeting yesterday.

Alderman DRAKE—Then I move that he be stricken out.

Alderman BLUNT—We will not question that.

Alderman MCCONNELL—The Chairman has been swearing witnesses and taking testimony alone.

Alderman DRAKE—I would like to know who the stands belong to. I had supposed that a Committee of Five had been appointed to investigate this matter. If one man is to conduct it, it is not necessary for the rest of us to come here.

Alderman BLUNT—What is the motion?

Alderman DRAKE—The motion is, whether the Chairman is to examine witnesses without a majority of the Committee.

Alderman BLUNT put the motion, and Aldermen MCCONNELL and DRAKE voting in the negative, it was lost, making the presence of three members necessary.

Alderman DRAKE—Now, I move we adjourn to one week from Wednesday.

The motion was carried, Aldermen MCCONNELL and DRAKE voting for it.

Alderman BLUNT—I will proceed with the examination myself. He then called over the names of a number of witnesses, but, as the other Aldermen had declared the meeting adjourned, they had left, and so Alderman BLUNT could not proceed.

Soon afterward, Aldermen ADAMS and HOFFMAN came in, and when they heard what had been done, declared they would bring the matter before the Board of Aldermen, at 4 o'clock.

BOARD OF ALDERMEN—SAME SUBJECT CONTINUED—ACTION REVERSED.

The Board of Aldermen met at 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon, President CLANCY in the Chair. The report in favor of increasing the salary of the Superintendent of Sanitary Inspection to $2,500 came up, and, after some debate, in which all agreed that Mr. Downing had faithfully performed the duties of his office, the report was accepted, and the resolution adopted.

The resolution, appropriating $10,000 to pay the expenses of the Mayor's law-suits, came up again, and was laid over for another day.

Alderman HOFFMIRE then rose to a question of privilege. A Committee had been appointed to investigate certain charges in relation to corruption in the disposal of the land on the west side of Washington Market. The charges were against the City Inspector and some of the Aldermen and Councilmen. They were serious, and the Committee had commenced the investigation, when certain members of the Committee entered the Committee room and postponed the investigation to one week from Wednesday, which was tantamount to a final adjournment, as there would not be sufficient time after that date to complete the investigation before the term of the Board would expire. He thought such action was wrong, and wished to call the attention of the Board to it.

Alderman BLUNT said the Committee had held one meeting, at which important testimony was elicited.

Alderman MCCONNELL objected to the statement, and said the Committee had not held a meeting. There had not been a quorum present.

Alderman DRAKE said he didn't have a notice to attend. The Chairman undertook to call witnesses and examine them on his own account, and he objected to that.

Alderman HOFFMIRE.—The charges is that there are members of this Board now holding stands on that land west of the Market, and I think the sooner the truth is known the better. Why members should exhibit a disposition to delay the investigation, I am not able to understand, on any theory consistent with a high appreciation of the character of the Board, and the entire innocence of all its members of the charge preferred.

Alderman DRAKE—The gentleman from the Fifth (Alderman HOFFMIRE) seems to take great interest—he is very anxious about this matter. I don't know whether he has a stand there or not. The Chairman of the Committee. His name is BLUNT.

Alderman MCSPEDON (in the Chair)—The gentleman must confine himself to the subject.

Alderman MCCONNELL—The gentleman (Alderman BLUNT) has taken it upon himself to call witnesses and take testimony when there was not a majority of the Committee present, and he objected to such a course.

Alderman ADAMS—Mr. President, I move that the Committee be discharged.

Alderman BLUNT—The way we stand at present we cannot go on—it amounts to the same as a discharge. We cannot do any business. We have had one meeting, and there was a large number of witnesses present. We took a great deal of testimony. To-day we were going on again, when Alderman DRAKE came in and made a motion to adjourn the investigation to one week from Wednesday.

Alderman DRAKE—I object to the gentleman going on. I rise to a point of order. There is no matter before the Board.

The PRESIDENT (Alderman MCSPEDON)—The gentleman's point of order is not well taken.

Alderman DRAKE—I never made a point of order that was well taken. [Laughter.]

Alderman BLUNT—As the matter stands, the Committee is as good as discharged.

Alderman TUCKER—I hope the Committee will not be discharged. Why are gentlemen so sensitive on this matter if it is all right? If the gentlemen forming a portion of the Committee don't choose to attend, let them stay away. I would proceed alone, and if the Board would not receive my report I would publish it in the newspapers. To delay the investigation is to prevent it. Postpone it a week! Why I hope that by the expiration of that time this Board will be no more.

Alderman MCCONNELL—If gentlemen mean to intimate that I have a stand in Washington Market, I say it is false; and I object to any one member of a Committee taking it upon himself to conduct an investigation for the whole.

Alderman FULLMER—I was in the Committee-room during the meeting yesterday, and, after hearing some of the testimony, I made a rough calculation, and concluded that about $30,000 had been divided somewhere. I am satisfied that Mr. Morton, the City Inspector, desires that the investigation should proceed without delay. I believe he courts a thorough investigation, and I have no doubt his conduct in relation to this matter will bear the closest scrutiny. It is charged that Aldermen have stands there, and I am anxious that that charge should be investigated. If it is not, the public will charge that there is collusion between the Aldermen and the City Inspector, in this matter, to prevent investigation. The charges are grave charges. The affidavits in the hands of the Committee charge that there are Aldermen who have stands there, and that they have made many dollars by the operation.

Alderman MCCONNELL—I don't think there are any affidavits charging any Alderman with having made money by the operation.

Alderman FULLMER—I say I saw the affidavits; and my Ward will go quite as far as yours. I saw them, and I think the sooner the matter is thoroughly investigated the better.

Alderman ADAMS—I moved for a discharge of the Committee. I am a member of that Committee, and I was there at the meeting. I don't shrink from any duty. I want the matter to be investigated, and would prefer that it proceed, if it can, with a fair hope of a successful termination. I am ready to take any course, and will therefore withdraw the motion.

Alderman DRAKE—I would.

PRESIDENT—(Alderman CLANCY having just taken the chair)—What is the question before the Board?

Several Members—Nothing.

PRESIDENT.—Then the gentleman is out of order.

Alderman DRAKE.—Of course, I thought that would be the decision.

After some miscellaneous business had been transacted, Alderman COULTER offered a resolution in relation to the same subject. It was in effect, that two more members be added to the Special Committee having the Washington Market charges under investigation; that the Committee be directed to meet to-morrow (to-day, Wednesday,) and that they report on the 28th inst.

Alderman BLUNT—I hope the resolution will pass. It is an important matter, and we ought to proceed with the investigation. I had determined to investigate it thoroughly, but if it is delayed it cannot be done. There are a great many witnesses who have been notified to attend, and I have no doubt a great deal of very important testimony in relation to the charges may be elicited from them.

Alderman OWENS—I think the passage of that resolution would add to the present embarrassment of the investigation. I hope the resolution will be passed without adding to the present number of the Committee, and that they will meet to-morrow.

Alderman COULTER—I offered the resolution because I have heard that there are charges which should be cleared up without delay, and I thought it could be done by following the plan proposed in the resolution.

Alderman TUCKER—I hope the resolution will not be passed. There are those men on the Committee who will not meet, and if you add to the number you will make it worse, as it will be more difficult to get a quorum.

Alderman MCSPEDDON—I think the investigation should go on without delay, and I move to strike out the addition to the Committee and make it read that they meet to-morrow, (Wednesday,) at 2 P. M., and proceed with the investigation, and that the Committee report on the 28th inst.

The motion to strike out was carried, and the resolution was adopted—Aldermen DRAKE and MCCONNELL voting in the negative.

CARRIAGE-HIRE FOR MEMBERS.

The report of the Committee, allowing $100 a year, for 1856 and 1857, to members of the Common Council for carriage-hire, while on Committee duty, was taken up.

Alderman TUCKER opposed it.

Alderman MCSPEDON said the present Board was not, in that particular, like some of the former Boards. The members had not gone out riding in carriages at night and charged the expense to the City. If they had he would have opposed the report. There were many gentlemen on Committees that rendered it absolutely necessary for them to travel about the City a great deal. He had a great deal of riding to do himself, as a member of the Board, and he had been obliged to use his own horses. He thought the allowance was not exorbitant, as it could not exceed $100 a year, and therefore he would favor the report.

The report was then accepted, and the resolution adopted by a vote of 14 to 3, Aldermen TUCKER, BLUNT and OWENS voting in the negative.

BREAD TO BE SOLD BY WEIGHT.

The ordinance from the Board of Councilmen directing the sale of bread by weight was called up, and partially read.

Alderman ADAMS moved its reference to the Committee on Almshouses, as there was a baker on that Committee.

Alderman TUCKER hoped it would not be referred, as it was an important matter, and he thought it could be acted on then.

Alderman MCSPEDON thought there was no necessity for a reference. It had been freely investigated in the Councilmen. It was not fixing the price of bread; it was only deciding that it should be sold by weight, like sugar, and tea, and cakes, and crackers.

Alderman HOFFMIRE did not intend to oppose the report. He had been asked by several bakers to let them have a hearing when the subject should come up. He desired that a Special Committee should be appointed to investigate the matter.

Alderman FULLMER could not see what could be gained by a reference; and he feared the shortness of the time remaining would present a report.

Alderman ADAMS had not thought of the near approach of the close of the session, when he moved the reference. He would now withdraw a motion for a reference.

The motion to concur was then put and carried by a unanimous vote. The Board then ajourned to this evening at 3 o'clock.

Sea and Ship News.

AN AMERICAN CAPTAIN DROWNED.—The American ship *Coronet*, Capt. COUSENS, arrived at Falmouth, England, Nov. 28, from the Chincha Islands, and reports having spoken, on the 17th of November, in lat. 42° 04', N., lon. 31° W., the Liverpool ship *Anglo-Saxon*, bound for Melbourne, having on board Captain GOODWIN, and the crew of the bark *Calcutta*, of London, bound from Quebec to Dartmouth, which was water-logged, Nov. 8th. These, with three men and two women who were left on board the *Anglo-Saxon* by the steam-tug which towed her out of the river, were transferred to the *Coronet*. On the 30th the second officer of the lost bark *Calcutta* was being put ashore at Falmouth, when the boat capsized, and Captain COUSENS, of the *Coronet*, and the second mate of the *Calcutta* were drowned. The rest of the boat's crew saved their lives by swimming ashore.

The brig *Golden Age*, of and from Halifax for Porto Rico, was capsized on the 9th ult., in a heavy squall, and all on board were drowned except the second officer, who was rescued by a passing vessel. The brig *Nancy*, of Halifax, bound to the same place, was capsized last August while lying to in a gale, four days after leaving port, and all hands perished except the second officer and his brother, who were rescued and brought to this port by the ship *Eliza*.

Coroners' Inquests.

DEATH OF A FEMALE SPIRITUALIST.—SUPPOSED SUICIDE.—Mrs. EVANS, a widow lady, residing at No. 16 Cottage-place, died very suddenly yesterday afternoon, and, from the circumstances of the case, it is supposed that her death was the result of suicide from taking poison. The deceased was a strong believer in Spiritualism, and was a constant attendant at numerous Spiritual circles in the City. Recently, her mind has been unusually agitated on the subject, and she has repeatedly expressed a desire to be freed from the cares and disquietudes of earthly life, and manifested a longing wish to go to the spirit-world. On one or two occasions she has threatened to take her life. On Monday morning she took a walk in Broadway, and made several calls, and appeared to be in her usual health. At 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon she died. It is understood that the Coroner will make an investigation in the case to-day. The deceased resided with her daughter and son-in-law.

DEATH AT THE SHAKESPEARE HOTEL.—A German, known only by the name of Professor BESSENHERTZ, was found yesterday morning dead in his room at the Shakespeare Hotel. Coroner HILLS held an inquest on the body, and it was shown that the deceased had been staying at the hotel several days, and had complained of being unwell. The Jury rendered a verdict of "Death by *Phthisis Pulmonalis*." Deceased was about 45 years of age, but no particulars of him are known.

CHILD RUN OVER AND KILLED.—Coroner CONNERY held an inquest yesterday at No. 368 Water-street upon the body of THOS. BURROUGHS, a boy four years of age, who was run over by a flour wagon on the corner of Perry and Pine streets, and crushed to death. The occurrence was proven to be accidental, and a verdict was rendered accordingly.

QUARANTINE.—The following resolutions were unanimously adopted by the Board of Richmond County Supervisors, on the 19th inst:

Whereas, The Quarantine establishment has been for more than fifty years located in the town of Castleton, County of Richmond; and during that time the inhabitants have made several efforts to have said establishment removed therefrom; and

Whereas, During the present year, an effort was made by our inhabitants to have said establishment removed from the County, but instead of such removal being made from the County, an attempt has been made by those in authority to remove said establishment from its present location to Princess Bay, in the town of Westfield, in said County; therefore,

Resolved, That said attempt was made against the expressed will of a very large majority of the inhabitants of this County.

Resolved, That said establishment ought to be removed; and when removed, it should be wholly and entirely removed from the County.

LONG ISLAND.

BOLD ROBBERY.—Yesterday morning the Southern Shades, kept by DAVID EASTGATE, on Hicks-street, between Atlantic and Pacific, Brooklyn, was robbed of a small trunk containing $221 50 in gold, $214 in bills and silver, a note for $1,200, bond for house and lot, and an insurance policy. The supposed thief has been in the habit of visiting the place about 10 A. M. every day for several weeks past. Yesterday morning another person came in about the same time, and while he occupied the attention of the person in attendance, the old visitor stepped off with the box of property which was behind the bar.

COOL.—We understand that four of the Police Captains in Brooklyn have been urged to resign by one of the Police Commissioners, and to accept of positions in the ranks. These officers were among the first to give in their adherence to the new law, and have the reputation of being as efficient officers as any in the service.

AN OWNER FOUND.—The trunk of dry goods recovered by Officers BYRNES and PATES, of the Third Precinct, Brooklyn, on Saturday night last, it has been ascertained was the result of the robbery of the store of F. DAVIS, of Troy, on the night of the 15th inst. A reward of $200 was offered for the recovery of the goods.

THE POLICY SHOPKEEPERS.—PETER JENKINS and P. JOHNSON, Jr., arrested yesterday for keeping policy shops, the first in Dougherty-street and the last in James-street, by the Police of the First Precinct, Brooklyn, were both taken before Justice CORNWELL and held to bail in the sum of $1,000 each to await their trial.

A SWINDLER.—A man, who represented that he was a farmer and had a canal boat of produce on the way to Brooklyn, succeeded on Monday last in swindling a number of traders and hotel-keepers, in the vicinity of Fulton Ferry, out of a considerable sum of money.

☞ WM. H. CAMPBELL, Esq., Clerk of the Supreme Court in Kings County, on Friday last, administered the oath of office to JOHN A. LOTT, Esq., elected Judge of the Supreme Court in Second Judicial District at the last election.

☞ The office-holders under the present Administration, in Kings County, have adopted resolutions indorsing the Kansas policy of Mr. BUCHANAN.

FOUNDLING.—A child, six weeks old, was left Monday night on the steps of house No. 266 Sackett-street, Brooklyn. It was handed over to the Super intendant of the Poor.

ROBBING A DENTIST.—On Monday a man applied to Mr. VAN ANTWERP, dentist, No. 96 Court-street, to have some work done, and as he left the premises took away clothing valued at $50.

KINGS COUNTY COURT OF SESSIONS—Before Judge Morris and Justices Emmons and Schoonmaker.

The Grand Jury came into this Court this morning, presented twenty-five indictments, and made the following presentment:

BROOKLYN, December, 1857.

The Grand Inquest of the November Term of the Court of Sessions in and for the County of Kings present as follows:

That during their protracted term, they have devoted themselves to a careful examination of the several cases presented for their investigation, with a full knowledge of the responsibility which devolved upon them, and in closing their labors desire to call the attention of the Court to some matters which they believe are of public importance, and to a considerable extent susceptible of being remedied. A large number, probably a majority of the cases on the Calendar, were for assault and battery—many of which still remain without being examined, consequent upon inability of the proper officer to procure the attendance of complainants and witnesses; many of whom, no doubt, are deterred from further proceedings, on account of the loss of time or other annoyances and delays of attending Court from day to day, without any certainty as to when their presence may be required. Observation has satisfied the Grand Inquest that a legislative enactment should be sought for giving summary jurisdiction to the Justices in all *ordinary* cases of the character referred to, instead of permitting persons charged, as at present, to waive preliminary examinations, and give bail to appear before the Grand Jury—a course which is fraught with consequences not confined to the parties at issue, but which also involves a serious expense to the city and county for fees to Constables and officials, in subpœnaing witnesses, etc.

Another objectionable feature of these numerous cases has been urged upon our attention, and is so capable of being remedied, that we trust it may be speedily obviated—namely, the facility with which warrants in cross complaints are obtained from the Justices holding Courts in the basement of the City Hall. There is too much reason to believe that the litigants are frequently instigated by the *attachés* or hangers-on of one or other of the Court-rooms, and the contiguity of said Courts affords facilities for designing persons to so advise the ignorant or vindictive; the motive of such advice being, we are informed, to enable the parties giving it to collect fees for individual services, which sometimes exceed in amount one hundred dollars a month from the public Treasury. If this be true it can scarcely be possible that the Common Council fail, after having the evil brought under their notice, to procure a Court-room in some other building, and at a reasonable distance from the City Hall, where the Civil Justices' Court shall in future be held. As we are advised that it is necessary and proper for the public convenience that the Police Justice should be located as at present, such a separation of the Courts would remedy, it is believed, to some extent, the existing evil.

Another matter portending in the future a character for our city not less unenviable than that of our neighbor New-York, is the fearful prevalence among a certain class of the juvenile population of not only petit but grand larceny, which is fostered and encouraged by junk dealers.

Parents are frequently reproached for neglecting the moral training of their children, when no doubt some of the deficiencies might be traced elsewhere. Boys seemingly well cared for have appeared before the Grand Inquest, detailing their connection with cases of theft, in which they have not received for the stolen property a consideration equivalent to three cents on the dollar of its value, and which has been spent by them in sweetmeats or other childish gratifications. We would, therefore, respectfully urge upon the Court the exercise of the utmost authority at its disposal to punish and exterminate dishonest junk dealers; they are a pestiferous evil which threatens destruction to a large portion of the rising, and affords to the most vicious of the adult population facilities to dispose of the proceeds of their depredations.

Our attention has been called to a dangerous and long existing nuisance on Fulton-avenue, near Red Hook Lane, where the rails of the City Railroad cars encroach so much on the sidewalk, as to make the thoroughfare dangerous to all passers by. It is to be hoped that so glaring and hazardous a public nuisance will forthwith be remedied; as it is understood that no legal or financial obstacles now exist, to embarrass or delay the action of the city authorities, in removing the obstructions complained of, and widening the thoroughfare.

Availing ourselves of the opportunity, incident to the discharge of our duties, to visit the various County buildings and judge of their general condition, (so far as a cursory view would permit) we have found them—with the exception of the County jail, in which there is room for improvement on the score of cleanliness—to be generally in a satisfactory state.

JOHN F. HENNESSY, Foreman.

H. S. SABOR, Clerk.

The Grand Jury were then discharged.

Suicides.

BURR WHITEMAN, formerly of Buffalo, blew out his brains with a gun, in Cattaraugus County, a few days ago. Cause—domestic troubles.

Miss FRANCES M. FARNUM, 21 years old, threw herself into a mill-race in Genesee County last week. Cause—religious excitement.

HENRY RUBINS, a merchant tailor at Buffalo, hung himself last week. Cause—pecuniary troubles.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Third Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange..Dec. 22.

$1,000	N. Y. S. 5½s '60..	97	400	Erie Railroad.....c	17⅝
6,000	Tenn. St. 6s, '90..	84	800	do.........s10	17
10,000	Mo. St. 6s........	79¼	800	do..........s3	17⅛
4,000	Brooklyn City 6s	90¼	100	do............	17⅛
2,000	N.Y.Cen.R.R.6s..	84	150	do............	17⅜
4,000	E.R.R.3d m.B.'83	69	25	La Crosse & Mil. R.	10⅛
1,000	do..........	68½	50	do............	10⅜
2,000	Erie C. Bs. 1862..	39	100	do.........s30	10⅜
9,000	Ill Cen.R.R.Bs..	85	400	Reading Railroad c	53⅝
1,000	T. H. & Alto Mt.	44	100	do.........btw	53⅝
1,000	LaC.&M.L.G.Bs	25	200	do..........s3	53⅝
3,000	Mich. Cen. R.R. 8		200	do.........s10	53⅝
	p.ct.1st M.S.F.C.Bs.	83½	200	do.........s30	53¼
7,000	do.........	83½	200	do............c	53⅝
83	Continental Bank..	91	300	do.........b60	54
9	Metropolitan Bank..	99½	60	M.S.& N. Ind. R.R.	20
20	Bank of Commerce	100	155	do............	19⅞
10	Com'wealth Bank..	78	75	do............	19¾
20	do............	77	113	M. So.&N. Ia. pf. s.	33½
25	Shoe&LeatherBank	95½	125	Panama Railroad...	94
25	do..........	96	5	do............	94⅛
200	Brooklyn Bank.....	100	50	Ill. Cent. Railroad	89
15	Del.&Hud.Can.Co..	108	50	Gal. & Chi. R. R....	73
35	do..........	108¼	300	Cleve. & Tol. R.R...	41
50	do.......s60	107	200	do.........s10	41
100	do..........	108½	100	do.........b10	41⅛
50	Cum. Coal Co........	9½	100	do............	41¼
10	Pacific M. S. Co....	66	10	do............	41⅛
161	N. Y. Cen. R. R....	74	200	do.........b30	41¼
100	do.........s15	74	100	do............c	41¼
100	do.........s10	74	50	Chi. & R. Is. R.R.	73½
150	do..........s3	74½	20	Wis. Lake Sh. R.R.	21
10	do............	74⅜	10	Hud. River R.R..b3	29
50	do.........b60	74½	90	Phenix Bank........	100
50	do............	74½	10	Ocean Bank.........	73

SECOND BOARD.

$3,000	Missouri State 6s.	80	5	N. H. & H. R.R.....	112
2,000	Mich. State 6s..	94	50	Hud. Riv. R. R..b30	19
14,000	Tenn. St. 6s, '90..	83¾	10	Mil. & Miss. R. R..	26
1,000	Brooklyn City 6s.	90¼	115	La Cr. & Mil. R. R.	10⅜
2,000	Ill. Cent. RR. bs...	85	100	Reading R.R....s10	53
5,000	Mich.Cen.R.R 8 ₱		150	do............	53¼
	ct.1st m.S.F.C.Bs.	83¾	80	M. S. & N. I. R. R..	19⅞
1,000	La C. & M.L.G.Bs	24½	50	do.........b60	19⅝
1,000	do............	25	50	do............	20
1,000	Har.R.R.1st m....	67	20	Panama Railroad..	94
1	B'k of N.Y.Scrip	95	100	do.........b60	95
30	Cumb. Coal Co......	9⅞	50	Gal. & Chic. R. R..	73
48	N. Y. Cen. R.R...	74⅝	87	Clev. & Tol. R. R...	41⅛
150	do............	74⅜	100	do.........b60	41⅞
50	do.......s10	74⅝	50	Chic. & R. I. R. R...	73⅞
500	Erie Railroad....s3	17⅝	50	do............	74
200	do............	17⅞			

REPORTED SALES BY AUCTION.

$5,000 N. Y. State 5 ₱ cent. Stock......	Int. add.	97
$2,000 N. Y. State 5 ₱ cent. Stock......	Int. add.	97
$1,000 N. Y. State 5½ ₱ cent. Stock....	Int. add.	97¼
$10,000 N. Y. State 6 ₱ cent. Stock......	Int. add.	109
$9,000 N. Y. State 6 ₱ cent. Stock......	Int. add.	109½
$1,000 N. Y. State 6 ₱ cent. Stock......	Int. add.	109¾
$4,000 N. Y. State 6 ₱ cent. Stock......	Int. add.	105
$1,000 N. Y. and Harlem R. R. 7s.........	Int. add.	62
$2,000 Chic., St. Paul and Fond du Lac 6s..	Int. add.	16
$1,000 Memphis City 6 ₱ cent Bonds....	Int. add.	75
$3,000 Tenn. and Alabama R. R. 6s......	Int. add.	80
$3,000 Madison City 7s......................	Int. add.	51
$5,000 Watertown City 8s..................	Int. add.	51
$4,000 Milwaukee and Beloit R. R. 8s..	Int. add.	30
$10,000 Tennessee 6 ₱ cent. Bonds......	Int. add.	81½
$1,000 California 7s........................	Int. add.	61
$5,000 T. H. & Alton R. R. 1st. m. 7s....	Int. add.	35¼
$1,000 La C. and Mil. R. R. Co. Bds.	Int. add.	6
20 shares North River Fire Ins. Co..........		146¼
10 shares Indemnity Fire Ins. Co............		88½
20 shares Long Island Fire Ins. Co..........		162
10 shares Home Fire Ins. Co..................		145½
10 shares Resolute Fire Ins. Co..............		87¼
30 shares Rutgers Fire Ins. Co...............		110¼
10 shares Hanover Bank........................		76¼
15 shares Continental Bank....................		91¼
60 shares Artisan's Bank.......................		65
5 shares Artisan's Bank........................		61
15 shares Phenix Bank...........................		100
20 shares East River Fire Ins. Co...........		92½
20 shares East River Fire Ins. Co...........		91
10 shares Fulton Fire Ins Co..................		108½
10 shares Eagle Fire Ins. Co...................		142½
5 shares American Express Co...............		93
10 shares Pacific Mail Steamship Co........		67
20 shares Chicago and Rock Island Railroad....		73

TUESDAY, Dec. 22—P. M.

The Money Market is easy, the rates of Exchange firm, and the export demand for Gold large to-day. The Specie accumulation in Bank facilitates the remittance of all sums collected for the other side or likely to come in with the New-Year, and the rate of discount in England being still relatively high, the preference is shown for shorts sight bills or Gold itself. The shipment by the *Europa* counts up, informally, $1,850,000 this afternoon, and the probability is that some small parcels not known to the Bullion Brokers may raise the sum total above two million dollars. The State of Alabama, through the agency of the Merchants' Bank, sends forward $500,000 in Gold Coin on account of the principal of her public debt due at the Union Bank of London in January. The Bank of Commerce sends $250,000 against the exchange drawings of the Bank. Choice 60-day bills sold to-day at 109½@109¾; Sight bills 111¼@111½. The Continental rates were quite irregular, merchant bills on France at 5.35@5.25½; bankers' 5.25@5.18¾ at 60 days, and 5.15@5.11¼ sight. Very little done on the North of Europe. The Sub-Treasury received to-day $157,969; paid out $131,570, and held at the close $3,915,806. The Customs included in the receipts were $52,000.

It is intimated to-day in well advised quarters that the Secretary of the Treasury may possibly yield to 3.65 ₱ cent. ₱ annum (equal to one cent a day on the $100) interest on the first $6,000,000 Treasury Notes. He would prefer 3 ₱ cent., and has been advised that this rate or less would command the money; but to settle the struggle made for a higher rate by other influential parties, and at the same time to render the calculation of interest perfectly easy, this change of purpose is not improbable. The difference to the Government on $6,000,000 will be $39,000 per annum.

The Metropolitan Bank to-day declared its usual half-yearly dividend of 4 ₱ cent., payable on Monday, Jan. 4. The Tradesmen's Bank pays 4 ₱ cent. half-yearly dividend on Jan. 2. The Commonwealth Insurance Company 5 ₱ cent. on Jan. 2. The Emigrant Savings interest is to be paid on 18th January, at the rate of 6 ₱ cent. ₱ annum on sums under $500, and 5 ₱ cent. on larger deposits.

There was a strong disposition at the opening of the early session of the Brokers, to sell the market down, but the demand for stocks, at the decline, became quite animated as the business of the day progressed, and at the close this after noon, prices had nearly recovered to the last quotations of Monday. Erie from 17 in the morning sold up to 17¾, and left off 17¾@18; New-York Central, after selling at 74, recovered to 75, and other active Road stocks in proportion. State stocks were barely supported, and some of the Railway bonds sold ½@1 ₱ cent. below yesterday's prices. The whole market, however, closed firm.

In his explanations to the House of Commons on the Bank of England Indemnity Bill, the English Chancellor of the Exchequer stated that the Bank-Note Circulation of the United Kingdom in the hands of the public stood in October, as

Issued by Bank of England..................	$98,860,000
By the Provincial Banks.......................	89,525,000
Total Circulation Great Britain...........	$188,385,000
Same time Bank of France.....................	121,070,000
Same time Banks of United States........	148,929,000

The Gross Issues of the Banks in the United States on the last Treasury return were..$214,778,000

Less Notes in hands of the Banks.......... 65,849,000

Leaving in hands of the public.......$148,929,000

In regard to the source of trouble on the late panic, the Chancellor comes to the same conclusion with our Secretary of the Treasury, that it was in the excess of private credits inscribed at bank, deposits on the one hand, and bills discounted or other accommodations granted on the other. The Chancellor instances the Western bank failure at Glasgow, as occurring without the slightest premonition to or from the Noteholders, who neither knew of the run on the bank, nor showed the slightest concern for the safety of its Notes, until the mischief had been done through the alarm of the depositors. In like manner Secretary COBB shows that the Bank suspension in New-York was the work of the depositors. The fact seems to be that there was and is no real excess of Bank-note Currency in either country, and as a general rule, the basis of its security is equally sound in both. The variety of State interests here, subjects the American Circulation to more contingencies, but the evidences of abuses are not found in the relative magnitude of the gross issue, or the relative security in Specie and Public Stocks.

The Committee appointed at a meeting of New-York Stockholders of the Central Railroad Company, appointed at the meeting held here on the 28th of November, have issued a pamphlet report of their proceedings,—giving the history of the election at Albany, and concluding with the following suggestions:

"The ready exhibit of the accounts of the Company to stockholders, your Committee regard as alike wise and necessary, and they learn that these are kept with systematic regularity; but practical stockholders well know that few, if any, give the time to examine and comprehend these, so as to learn their *essence*. It can only be done through a Committee of Stockholders, regularly organized, with accountants paid through such Committee, and your meeting at Albany appointed such. Stockholders must need give all necessary power to President and Directors, so as to manage such a property and to work it; the concentration of ample power is essential; but annual accountability should be kept up between stockholders and their managers, or else dwarfed credit alike to stock and bonds, as in the past three years, is an inevitable result. Your Committee, acting in the spirit of your meetings, and with the design to infuse new elements into the Board of Directors, and secure the adoption of *certain principles in the management of your property*, rather than to revolutionize your managers, did not aim to secure a majority of proxies, but to show, by a respectable vote, that change in principles was essential. They regretfully add that the admonition was unheeded and disregarded by those controlling the mass of proxies voted on. Your Committee leave the whole matter in your hands, with the simple recommendation that outstanding and extant proxies, applicable to future elections, should be abrogated and annulled by those who have given them."

The value of the exports of the leading articles of Domestic Produce and Miscellaneous Goods, during the week ending to-day, is $1,222,760, against $1,378,200 the corresponding week of last year.

Messrs. THOMPSON, MORSE & Co., quote Land Warrants, &c., this week, as folows:

	Buying.	Selling.
40 acre warrants, per acre..........	86c.	95c.
80 acre warrants, per acre..........	76c.	81c.
120 acre warrants, per acre..........	67c.	71c.
160 acre warrants, per acre..........	77c.	81c.

Market active.

Money Circulars for Europe.

TRANSLATED EXTRACT OF DECOPPET & CO.'S CIRCULAR.

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, Dec. 22, 1857.

Since our last advices of 14th instant, the domestic Exchanges have remained undisturbed by the resumption of Specie payments by the Banks of the State of New-York and others. According to to-day's report, those of New-York City hold a Specie reserve of $27,957,327. This amount is the largest ever yet held by them, and proves that spite the large exportation of Specie, the current which has set towards New-York has exceeded it. There has been somewhat more activity in the Stock Exchange through the past week—the amount of transactions is larger, and prices generally have rather advanced, particularly State Stock. To-day, after receding somewhat, they close steady. Side by side with this slight recovery in Stocks, which may still be attributed to the difficulty in safely employing floating capital in the ordinary channels of trade, uneasiness and discouragement prevail. In mercantile affairs—particularly in Dry Goods—hardly anything is doing, and forced liquidations continued to take place, resulting often in suspensions or in open failures. Add to this the disastrous news from Hamburg, affecting more or less directly our commerce, which the Southampton steamer of the 9th instant has just brought us, and this feeling is easily explained. State Stocks have been active, particularly Missouri 6s, which have risen 2¾; Virginia 6s, 2; Tennessee 6s, ¾; and Nort Carolina 6s, 2⅜; New-York 5s and 6s have also advanced. They are quoted to-day ex interest. City and County Bonds remain almost without movement. Some Albany 6s were done at from 97½@98; as also a few Milwaukee 7s, (Municipal) at from 73½@74. Railroad Bonds—The business of the week comprises a great variety of those dealt in at the Stock Exchange, without any striking transactions to notice. Rather limited sales of Illinois Central Constructions took place, closing at last week's prices. Erie 7s of 1871 were done in moderate sums, closing at 36@37 after touching 39; those of 1875 have risen ¼, and those of 1883 declined ½. There was a moderate activity in Michigan Central 1st mort. at well-sustained prices, and in Galena and Chicago 2d mort. at a rise of 1½ ₱ cent. For Railroad Shares the rise has been pretty general until to-day when some reaction took place; the activity was pretty well sustained. The chief transactions were in Erie at an advance of 1⅛; in New York Central of ¾; in Reading of 1; in Chicago and Rock Island of ⅜; in Cleveland and Toledo at a decline of ¾; in Michigan Southern of ¼, closing at 20, after having touched 22½. With some little activity Delaware and Hudson and Pennsylvania Coal advanced 6½ and 8⅜ respectively. Foreign Exchanges are very irregular. London from 108¾@109¼, and Paris 522½@530.

DECOPPET & CO.

MARIE & KANZ' CIRCULAR.

[Translated Extract.]

Per Europa.] NEW-YORK, Tuesday, Dec. 22, 1857.

Since our advices of the 14th inst., the Stock market has experienced a slight advance on most of the list, but the amount of business transacted, although somewhat larger than last week, is still very restricted. The advices from Europe, which are up to the 9th inst., continue to report numerous failures in England, and especially in Germany, and give a temporary check to the mutual tendency of affairs towards improvement. But the continued want of employment for capital, and the unprecedented accumulation of $27,957,327 in specie in our Banks, prevent the state of affairs abroad from exercising the same influence over our market that it would be likely to do in ordinary times. To-day the prices are rather heavy. The Senate of the United States has just passed the bill authorizing the issue, to the extent of $20,000,000 of Treasury notes, redeemable in one year, or at sixty days' notice thereafter. The notes cannot be less than $100, and cannot be issued after Jan. 1, 1857: $6,000,000 will be issued at once, at a rate of interest to be determined by the Secretary of the Treasury, but, in no event, higher than 6 ₱ cent. The remaining $14,000,000 are to be sold at par, to the bidders who may offer to exchange them for specie, at the lowest rate of interest. The House will, no doubt, pass the bill without delay. State Stocks have advanced, particularly Missouris. Virginias have advanced 2¾; Missouri 2¾; Tennessee no change; Indiana 2⅛@2; sales of North Carolina, at 89; Louisiana, at 86½; Michigan, 94; New-York State 6s, 1872–74, at 109@109½; United States 6s., 1867, at 112@110 ex-interest. City and County Bonds—Small sales have been made in Albany 6s. at 3 ₱ cent. decline; Sacramento 10s at widely irregular rates; Brooklyn 6s, St. Louis 6s, Detroit 7s, 1864, at 76. Railroad Bonds have advanced, especially the various Erie 7s. Chief sales confined to Illinois Central and Erie Bonds and Michigan Central 1st mortgages; Erie 3d mortgages have risen 1 ₱ cent.; do. 1875, 2¼; do. 1871, 5½. Railroad Shares advanced until yesterday, when a slight downward movement was felt. Principal sales in Erie, Reading and Toledo. Sales of the week not active. Money without change since our last advices. Exchanges firm; sales small, confined to first-class bills. London, 109½@109¾; Paris, 5.22½@5.18¾.

MARIE & KANZ.

CAMMANN & CO.'S CIRCULAR.

[Extract.]

Per Europa.] NEW-YORK, Tuesday, Dec. 22, 1857.

The only important event that has occurred in this market since the issue of our last report of the 8th inst., is the resumption of specie payments by the Banks in this City, on the 12th inst., which was immediately followed by that of the other Banks in the State of New-York, and of most of those in New-England. As, notwithstanding the large remittances of specie to Europe, gold for some days previous had commanded merely a nominal premium, the movement, although adopted without previous notice, and at an earlier moment than was generally anticipated, has not been attended by any adverse change in the aspect of money matters or other unfavorable consequences. Its only perceptible effect was a temporary slight decline in exchange on Philadelphia and Baltimore, and other non-specie-paying points. It is expected that all the other suspended banks will resume on or before 1st April next, the time fixed by the Legislature of Pennsylvania for resumption in that State. In the Stock Market we have no important change to notice; the transactions during the fortnight have been small, and the fluctuations generally unimportant. In State Stocks the principal business has been in Missouri 6s, at 78½@77@80; Virginia 6s, at 88½@87@90@89¾; and Tennessee 6s, at 84½@83½@84; of other descriptions the sales have been moderate. The closing prices show an advance during the fortnight of 3 ₱ cent. in Virginia; 1 in Missouri; 2 in North Carolina; and 1 in Louisiana 6s. In United States Loans transactions are very limited. Small sales of 6s, 1867, at 112@110. Of Railroad Bonds, the most active are Illinois Central Construction and Michigan Central Bonds, new issue; of the former there have been sales to a moderate extent, at 81½@87@85, and of the latter, at 83½@82½@84@83½. New-York Central 6s have been sold at 81@84, and 7s at 96; Erie 2d mortgage at 89@88; 3d mortgage at 67½@70@68½; 1875s at 39@42¼; and 1871s at 31½@40@39; Michigan Southern Sinking Fund at 61@65; Northern Indiana 1st mortgage at 75; and Goshen Branch at 62½@66; Hudson River 2d mortgage at 85, and 3d mortgage at 54@53½; New-York and New-Haven, 1860, at 79½@80, and 1866s at 85; Harlem first mortgage at 68@64½@67, and second mortgage at 58@55; Galena and Chicago 1st mortgage at 90, and 2d mortgage at 80@78½@79½; Terre Haute and Alton 1st mortgage at 60, and 2d mortgage at 50@45; Toledo, Wabash and Western 1st mortgage at 45, and Illinois Central Freeland, without privilege, at 84¾. Of the new Reading Railroad 3d mortgage Bonds, which are issued by the Company at 70, in payment of the floating debt, there have been small sales at 66. The $1,000,000 of 2d mortgage bonds of the Michigan Southern and Northern Indiana Railroad, offered to the holders of common stock, payable 70 ₱ cent. in stock and 30 ₱ cent. in cash, have been taken. The subscriptions from the holders of guaranteed stock, to whom another $1,000,000 are offered, payable 80 ₱ cent. in stock and 20 in cash, are about $300,000.

Of Railroad Shares, the closing quotations do not, in any case, vary materially from our last, and the market is steady at the close. The Little Miami and Columbus and Xenia Railroad Companies have each declared a dividend of 5 ₱ cent. for the last six months, payable in January.

Of money, there is still an abundant supply at 5@7 ₱ cent. on call, and for discount of first-class paper at 8@10 ₱ cent. Second class names are difficult of sale at 12@24 ₱ cent.

For Foreign Exchanges the market is not active. London and Paris are steady, the former at a slight advance upon our last quotations. The supply of first-class bills is not large, but the demand is also limited—a large proportion of the remittances being made in gold.

CAMMANN & CO.

Boston Weekly Bank Statement.

BOSTON, Tuesday, Dec. 22.

The following are the footings of our bank statement for the past week:

Capital Stock............................	$31,960,000
Loans and Discounts....................	50,209,500
Specie..	4,579,000
Due from other Banks..................	5,818,000
Due to other Banks......................	4,054,000
Deposits.....................................	15,606,000
Circulation.................................	5,627,000

Markets by Telegraph.

NEW-ORLEANS, Monday, Dec. 21.

COTTON easier, but quotations unchanged; operators are awaiting the *Adriatic's* advices. SUGAR 4¾c.@5c. for fair to fully fair. MOLASSES has declined ¾c., and is selling at 18½c. Mixed CORN 56c.@60c. LARD in barrels declined and selling at 9c. COFFEE (Rio)—Sales to-day, 3,500 bags at prices ranging from 8c. to 10c., mostly at 8¾c.@9c. FLOUR—declining and selling at $4 50. STERLING EXCHANGE 104¼@105¼. Exchange on New-York ⅜@¾ discount.

CHICAGO, Tuesday, Dec. 22—6 P. M.

FLOUR is dull. WHEAT steady, at 55c. CORN quiet. OATS steady. *Receipts to-day*—900 bbls. Flour; 2,600 bushels Wheat; 1,800 bushels Corn.

SALES OF STOCKS AT PHILADELPHIA.—*Tuesday.—First Board.*—$1,500 Pennsylvania 5s, 84½; $2,000 N. Pennsylvania Railroad 6s, 82½; $1,000 do., 82½; $1,000 Schuylkill Navigation 6s, '82, 59; 50 Pennsylvania Railroad, 38⅞; 39 do., 38¼; 38 do., 38⅞; 25 Norristown Railroad, 56; 7 do., 54½; 93 do., 54; 50 Reading Railroad, 27; 25 Catawissa Railroad, 5; 100 N. Pennsylvania Railroad, 8¾; 4 Commonwealth Bank, 16½; 30 Louisville Bank, 105½; 50 Girard Bank, 9; 10 Bank of Pennsylvania, 10.

Closing Prices.—United States 6s, '68, 110; Phila. 6s, 86@86½; Phila. R. R., 6s, 86@86½; Phila. 6s, new, 92@93; Penn. 5s, 84⅜@84½; Reading Railroad, 26⅝@26⅞; Reading Railroad Bonds, '70, 72@74; Reading Railroad Mortgage 6s, '44 81; Pennsylvania Railroad, 38@38¼; Morris Canal Consolidated, 41@43; Schuylkill Navigation 6s, '82 59@60; Schuylkill Navigation Stock, 9@10; Schuylkill Navigation Preferred, 17¼@17½; Williamsport and Elmira Railroad, 10@11; Williamsport and Elmira Railroad 7s, 1st. Mort., 67@69; Williamsport and Elmira Railroad 2d Mortgage, 48@50; Long Island, 9¾@9¾; Vicksburg, 6¾@7¾; Girard Bank, 9@9½; Lehigh Zinc, ¾@1; Union Canal, 3@4; New Creek, ⅝@¾; Catawissa Railroad, 5¾@6¾.

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FOR EUROPE.

Name.	Leave	For	Date
Europa........	New-York......	Liverpool.....	Dec. 23
North Star....	New-York......	Liverpool.....	Dec. 28
Canada........	Boston........	Liverpool.....	Dec. 30
Persia........	New-York......	Liverpool.....	Jan. 6
City of Baltimore	New-York......	Liverpool.....	Jan. 7
Arago.........	New-York......	Southampton...	Jan. 9
Niagara.......	Boston........	Liverpool.....	Jan. 13
New-York......	New-York......	Glasgow.......	Jan. 16
Baltic........	New-York......	Liverpool.....	Jan. 16

FROM EUROPE.

Persia........	Liverpool.....	New-York......	Dec. 12
Arago.........	Southampton...	New-York......	Dec. 16
City of Baltimore	Liverpool.....	New-York......	Dec. 16
Niagara.......	Liverpool.....	Boston........	Dec. 19
Atlantic......	Liverpool.....	New York......	Dec. 23
Africa........	Liverpool.....	New-York......	Dec. 26
North American	Liverpool.....	Portland......	Dec. 30

FOR CALIFORNIA, ETC.

Black Warrior	New-York......	Havana........	Dec. 26

Passengers Arrived.

In steamship Augusta, from Savannah—Jas. A. Caskie, Miss Salome, G. C. Seaman, Wm. Smith, H. Holford, G. W. Davis, A. F. Winslow, C. Crocker—and 17 steerage.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises..... 7 21 | Sun sets....... 4 37 | Moon rises..12 00

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook 10 09 | Gov. Island.12 54 | Hell Gate... 2 38

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....TUESDAY, Dec. 22.

Cleared.

Steamship Europa, Leitch, Liverpool, E. Cunard.

Ships Arameda Snow, Harnden, Havana, J. W. Elwell & Co.; Sparkling Wave, Saunders, Havana, Brett, Son & Co.

Barks Urania, Turner, Manila, Shanghae, W. J. Forbes; Elbe, (Ham.,) Boll, Charleston, S. C., E. Beck & Kunhardt.

Brigs Zuelika, Grozier, Norfolk, Arrowsmith & Ball; Circassian, Heagen, Aspinwall, J. Olney; Itasca, Mitchell, St. Jago de Cuba, R. P. Buck & Co.

Schooners Excelsior, Riley, Philadelphia, Jas. Hand; S. P. Smith, Cooper, Wilmington, N. C., Jonas Smith & Co.; John, Burton, Wilmington, N. C., E. S. Powell; Sarah Johnson, Riley, Annapolis, N. S., C. A. De Wolf; Eleanor, Townsend, Fredericksburg, C. H. Pierson; Gipsey, Muloney, St. Andrew, Smith & Boynton; Meteor, Burns, Montevideo, G. S. Coit; W. Abbott, Smith, Charleston, S. C., R. P. Buck & Co.

Steamers Piedmont, Willetts, Baltimore, H. B. Cromwell; Chesapeake, Crowell, Portland, H. B. Cromwell.

Arrived.

Steamship Augusta, Woodhull, Savannah 65 hours, with mdse. and passengers to S. L. Mitchill. Sunday, 6:45 P. M., S. W. from Hatteras, exchanged signals with steamship Nashville, from New-York for Charleston; Monday, at 12:30 A. M., exchanged signals with steamship Florida, from New-York for Savannah.

Ship Donan (Ham.,) Meyer, Hamburg 32 ds., with mdse. and 120 passengers to E. Beck & Kunhardt.

Ship Sultana, Barrett, New-Orleans 14 ds., with sugar, cotton, &c., to Wm. Nelson & Son.

Ship Hermine, (Brem.,) Stricken, Bremen Nov. 10, with mdse. and 47 passengers to E. Pavenstadt & Schumacker.

Bark Mary Lee, Marten, Malaga 53 ds., passed Gibraltar Nov. 31, with fruit, &c., to J. B. Sardy.

Bark Virginia and Estellina, (of Philadelphia,) Wilkens, Bahai, (Brazil,) Nov. 17, with coffee to master. Experienced heavy gales on the Coast and in the Gulf. Dec. 17, off Carristuck, took a heavy gale from E. S. E., (while in 12 fathoms water,) which lasted from 8 A. M. until 2 P. M. Arrived at Hampton Roads Dec. 18, for orders and sailed same day. The V. and E. passed Pernambuco Nov. 26.

Bark Ilva, Foster, Maracaibo 18 ds., with coffee and hides to Maitland, Phelps & Co. Left no Am. vessels. The Venzuelean brig Pauline had been condemned at Maracaibo. Dec. 6, off Inagua, passed a steamship stg. S., having two funnels, the tops of which were painted red.

Bark Carniola, (of Orrington,) Hopkins, Corisco Bay, (W. C. A.,) Oct. 31, with barwood to Figanierre, Reis & Co.—vessel to Brett, Son & Co. The C. has been ashore near Shark River, and was got off last night at 10 o'clock, after discharging most of her cargo, and towed to the City this morning by steamtug Wm H. Webb, Capt. Hazzard. She is leaking badly, and has a steam pump on board to keep her free.

Brig Bahai, Bartlett, Cape Haytien Dec. 10, in ballast to Delafield & Wilson.

Schr. Ocean Bird, (Br.,) Lockhart, Halifax 7 ds., with fish to master. This P. M. while at anchor in the East River, was run into by a lighter, which stove in the O. B.'s stern. The lighter's bowsprit was carried away, with everything attached.

Schr. Isabella, Faulklin, Boston 3 ds., with mdse. to Dayton & Sprague.

Schr. Everglade, Putnam, Millbridge, with lumber to master.

Schr. Maria Jane, ——, Eastport, with fish to Sturges & Co.

Schr. B. Drummond, Fox, with mdse. from bark Carniola, ashore at Long Branch, to Bird & Neilson.

Schr. Melbourne, Spear, Rockland lime.

Schr. Joseph Ernest, Brainerd, Richmond 3 ds., with flour to Jed Frye.

Schr. M. C. Hopkins, Alburg, Richmond 3 ds., with flour to Jed Frye.

Schr. Jonathan Johnson, Burrell, Baltimore 8 ds., with corn to W. H. Newman & Co.

Schr. Cumberland, Chase, Alexandria 6 ds., with coal.

Schr. Direct, Van Name, Virginia 24 hours, oysters.

Schr. W. H. Routan, Rose, Norfolk 3 ds., with corn.

Schr. White Cloud, Newbury, Norfolk for New-Bedford.

Schr. C. Anderson, Baker, Georgetown, D. C., coal.

Schr. Susan Orlean, Matthews, Virginia, wood.

Schr. M. Monson, Jr., Brewster, Virginia with oysters, for New-Haven.

Sloop Blackstone, Stedman, Providence.

Sloop Oregon, Rhodes, Providence.

Steamer Petrel, Arey, Providence 16 hours, with mdse. to Isaac Odell.

WIND—Sunrise, S. E. with fog; meridian, W. S. W.

Sailed.

Ships Constellation, Mulliner, Liverpool; Louisiana, (Brem.,) Muller, Baltimore; Judah Touro, Moses, New-Orleans.

Memoranda.

During the easterly gale of Friday night and Thursday morning last, the bark Milford ashore at Quogue, listed down on her starboard side, and bilged. It is supposed that she will be a total loss. About 200 tons of coal have been landed on the beach.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, Dec. 22—Arr. ships Charles Hill, Hale, Calcutta; Rivals, Kelley, Bombay; Santiago, Eames, do.; barks Eastern Star, Voorhees, Africa; Kate Hastings, Kingman, Talcahuana; California, Bursley, Buenos Ayres; Orlando, Benedict, Cephalona; Charles William, Dashington, Savannah; brigs Conductor, (Br.,) Cann, Turks Island; John Freeman, Loring, Baltimore; Tangier, Sawyer, Philadelphia; steamer Joseph Whitney, Howes, Baltimore.

The schr. Kensington, from Philadelphia, is ashore on the Spit.

NORFOLK, Dec. 22—Arr. in Hampton Roads to day, ship Harvey Birch, from the Chincha Islands, and brig Royalston, from Dominica, for Baltimore.

Spoken, &c.

Dec. 15, lat. 35, lon. 72, bark Windward, (of Wiscasset,) bound E.

Foreign Ports.

At Bahai, (Brazil,) Nov. 17, brigs Mary Forrest, Williams, from and for New York, ldg.; Hurricane Bird, Dubell, from Baltimore for Norfolk, or orders, ldg.

At Cape Haytien, Dec. 10, schr. Mary Cleveland, for Boston in 2 ds.

At Belize, (Honduras,) Dec. 6, bark Cadet, Guide, from New-York, arr. Nov. 25, 16 days' passage, would sail again about Dec. 13 for New-York.

At Corisco Bay, (W. C. A.,) Oct. 31, ship Atlantic, (of New-York,) Maciel, for New-York, wtg. cargo; brig Phebe A. Page, (of Boothbay,) Miller, for New-York, wtg. cargo, in 12 ds.; schr. Merchant, of and for New-York, do., unc.; bark Lucetta, (Br.,) Gray, for England, ldg. The ship Sarah, (Br., of Glasgow,) Lawrence, from Ascension bound to Corisco Bay, went ashore near Corisco Island, about the middle of October, where she remained Oct. 31. She had been condemned and sold.